

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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22 September 1978

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SOVIET UNION

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW SOVIET ENVOY TO PRC

OW211513Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung this afternoon met Ilya Sergeyevich Shcherbakov, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the People's Republic of China, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials. Ambassador Shcherbakov arrived here on September 17.

USSR EXPLODES 11TH UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW211728Y Peking NCNA in English 1631 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has exploded its 11th underground nuclear test this year at the Semipalatinsk test site in western Siberia, the Swedish Defence Observatory at Hagfors said today. The explosion occurred yesterday morning registering a magnitude of 4.7 on the Richter scale, the observatory pointed out.

NORTH ASIA

MEETINGS IN JAPAN HAIL JAPAN-PRC FRIENDSHIP TREATY

OW212003Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Meetings were held in Ehime and Saitama expressing the determination to actively develop Japan-China friendship activities based on the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

About 400 representatives from 350 organizations in political, economic and educational circles in Ehime Prefecture attended the meeting held in Matsuyama City yesterday.

Shiraishi Naruki, governor of the Ehime Prefecture, made an enthusiastic speech at the meeting. He said, "In my view, the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has laid a solid foundation for the friendship between the two peoples," and "has opened up a broad prospect for Japan-China friendship." He added that they would constantly review the long-standing history of relations between Japan and China and develop the friendship between the two countries, so that the future generations of the two countries will also be friendly to each other.

Naruki stressed that as long as neither Japan nor China seeks hegemony and third countries are not allowed to achieve hegemony, the basis for peace can be established. Therefore, they demand that the Diet ratify the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty quickly.

Yamazaki Fukuma, chairman of the Ehime Prefectural Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-China Friendship; Bansei Ishimizu, chairman of Ehime the Japan-China Friendship Association [as received]; Shinichiro Niino, president of the Federation of Ehime Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Seimin Miyasaki, director general of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association spoke at the meeting. They all greeted the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and expressed their determination to promote actively Japan-China friendship activities in various aspects.

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Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Secretary General of the Liberal Democratic Party Masayoshi Ohira, and Chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council of the Liberal Democratic Party Masumi Esaki as well as a dozen dietmen sent messages of greetings to the meeting.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship Seigo Hamano sent representatives to read their greeting messages at the meeting.

A public meeting was held in Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture, on September 13 in celebration of the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. The meeting, attended by about 400 people, was sponsored by personages of all walks of life in Saitama Prefecture. Yanara Hata, governor of Saitama Prefecture, said at the meeting that relations with China should be expanded on the basis of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

Adviser to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade Kaheita Okazaki spoke at the meeting. After reviewing the modern histories of Japan and China, he pointed out that the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the treaty was a matter of significance. He stressed that without Japan-China friendship and prosperity in Asia, there is no prosperity in Japan.

Chairman of the Saitama headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association Takeo Arai also spoke at the meeting. At the end of the meeting, a Chinese film was screened.

Six Japan-China friendship organisations including the Saitama headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association held a cocktail party yesterday evening to celebrate the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

The working committee of the youth meeting of Kanagawa Prefecture held a meeting in Yokohama yesterday to celebrate the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

WANG CHEN MEETS WITH JAPANESE SEISMOLOGICAL DELEGATION

OW211322Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese seismological delegation led by Professor Tunegi Rikitake with Akio Takaki as deputy leader.

Present on the occasion were Hu Ko-shih, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Tsou Yu, director of the National Seismological Bureau; and Ku Kung-hsu, president of the Chinese Geophysical Society.

FILM DELEGATION FROM DPRK RETURNS HOME 18 SEPTEMBER

SK220932Y Peking in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The Korean film delegation left Peking on 18 September and has returned home winding up its visit to our country and after attending the events held for the Korean film week which took place in our country.

While staying in our country, the delegation toured Peking, Shanghai, Changchun, Changsha and Shaoshan.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LI MEETS MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW211718Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang this morning met Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Tengku Ismail and his party. They had a friendly conversation. Malaysian Ambassador to China Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal attended.

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RATIFIES CEMA MEMBERSHIP

OW211225Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese National Assembly Standing Committee at a recent session ratified Vietnam's membership of the "Council of Mutual Economic Aid," (CMEA), according to a communique of the committee carried in NHAN DAN on September 19.

The communique says that the Standing Committee unanimously notes this as an "important event."

At the session, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, on behalf of the government council, reported on Vietnam's entry into CMEA.

SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN MINISTER FORESEES FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW211801Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--The friendly relations between China and Pakistan would grow from strength to strength with the passage of time, said Pakistan Federal Production Minister Prof. Ghafoor Ahmad here today, according to an APP report.

Addressing officials of the Taxila Heavy Machinery Complex (HMC) and union officials, the minister said that the H.M.C. and the heavy foundry and forge were shining examples of cooperation between the two countries. He thanked China for helping establish such projects in Pakistan.

He said that with the progress of these two projects, Pakistan-China relations would also grow tremendously. Every Pakistani values the extremely cordial relations that exist between the two countries. He added that the friendship between the two countries had gone through several phases and today it was stronger than ever before. Prof Ghafoor also met with Chinese experts and workers.

EUROPE

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA ARRIVES IN GREECE

OW211312Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Athens, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, arrived here this morning for an official visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs Yeoryios Rallis.

Sung Chih-kuang, assistant minister of foreign affairs who accompanied Huang Hua on the visit, arrived on the same plane.

Huang Hua was greeted at the airport by Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis, general secretary of the Greek Foreign Ministry Byron Theodoropoulos, Greek ambassador to China Dhimitrios Velissaropoulos, and other high officials.

Chinese Ambassador to Greece Ho Yang was also present.

Huang Hua spoke to pressmen at the airport. He said that he was very glad to come to Greece "to sign a Sino-Greek cultural agreement and to exchange views on problems of common concern with Foreign Minister Rallis. The Chinese and Greek peoples are friendly to each other, and the relations between our two countries are developing satisfactorily. I believe that our visit will help further strengthen the friendship between our two peoples and enhance the understanding and good relations between our two countries."

Holds Talks With Rallis

OW211957Y Peking NCNA in English 1941 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Athens, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks with Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis here this afternoon.

Taking part in the talks on the Greek side were Andreas Zaimis, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs; Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Byron Theodoropoulos; General Director of Political Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ioannis Tzounis; Ambassador to China Dimitri Velissaropoulos, and other high officials.

Present on the Chinese side were Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs Sung Chih-kuang, Ambassador to Greece Ho Yang, Deputy Director of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences and Treaty and Law of the Foreign Ministry Ho Li-liang and Deputy Director of the Western European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry Chi Chung-hua.

Banquet Held

OW220750Y Peking NCNA in English 0732 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Athens, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his entourage.

The two ministers spoke at the banquet.

Rallis said in his speech, "The foreign policy of Greece, which has always fought with passion for its independence against all kinds of intrigues and aggressions, is dominated by the strong desire for the improvement of its relations with all peoples. It offers its friendship to all. We believe that the difference in social and economic systems is not an obstacle to the development of friendly relations between our countries."

The Greek foreign minister continued, "The visit of the Chinese foreign minister is of special importance because it is the first official visit by a member of the Chinese Government, and aims at our mutual acquaintance and the effort to develop further cultural relations as well as relations in other areas of mutual interest."

The Greek foreign minister stated, "I have learned with satisfaction of your desire to see our speedy admission to the Common Market, which is a factor of economic progress and cooperation in our continent and the world."

Rallis stressed, "We wish to develop our relations with your great country in all sectors at an accelerated pace."

Huang Hua said in his speech, "The Greek people ardently love independence and freedom and have a long and glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression and safeguarding national independence."

He said, "The friendly relations between China and Greece have a very long history. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Greece in 1972 added a new page to the annals of relations between our two countries. The common desire and joint efforts of the two sides, the political, economic and cultural contacts between the two countries are daily increasing."

Huang Hua pointed out, "Given the disturbed state of the world today, a united and powerful Europe is vitally important to the maintenance of world peace and European security. It will not only serve the fundamental interests of the people of Europe and of the world as a whole, but also accord with the onward historical trend. It is only natural for Greece as a part of Europe to be concerned about the peace and security of Europe. We appreciate the positive efforts made by the Greek Government to promote European unity and strengthen unity and friendly cooperation among the Balkan and Mediterranean countries, and we wish you continuous new successes in the days to come."

"We hope to further increase the friendly cooperation and economic and cultural exchanges between our two countries. I am sure that there are broad prospects for the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Greece," the Chinese foreign minister concluded.

Present at the banquet on the Greek side were the minister of commerce, Yeorios Panayiotopoulos; under-ministers of the Foreign Ministry, Andreas Zaimis and Andreas Andrianopoulos; the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Byron Theodoropoulos; the general director of political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ioannis Tzounis and the Greek ambassador to China, Dhimitrios Velissaropoulos.

The Chinese Ambassador to Greece Ho Yang also attended the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

TENG, PARIS MAYOR DISCUSS MIDEAST SUMMIT, OTHER TOPICS

OW211311Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[By George Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (AFP)--China is satisfied with the Camp David summit agreements, but fears that they [word indistinct] rise to more tensions than solutions in the Middle East.

Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping alluded to the summit today in talks lasting one hour with former French Premier Jacques Chirac, French delegation sources said. The gist of Mr Teng's comments was that China considered the signing of an agreement at Camp David between Israel and Egypt to be a good thing.

But Mr Teng added, China feared that the agreement might result in tension rather than solutions.

When during the talks Mr Chirac said he thought Franco-Chinese trade exchanges were too small, Mr Teng criticized French attitudes, both private and governmental, the sources said.

China was very ready to develop trade with France, but French industrialists were not determined enough, French prices were too high and the French Government did not make enough efforts, the sources quoted Mr Teng as saying.

Mr Teng said he was very satisfied with Sino-Japanese relations and confirmed that he would travel to Tokyo shortly to ratify the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty signed in Peking last month.

The treaty was important for peace and stability in the region, Mr Teng told Mr Chirac.

Mr Teng also denounced Soviet "social-imperialism" and attacked the policy of East-West detente, saying that Western countries were completely deceived by Moscow.

Mr Teng received Mr Chirac with great warmth and as if he were a serving prime minister.

At the beginning of the talks in the presence of French journalists, Mr Teng told Mr Chirac, "When you were prime minister you wanted to make this trip. Now you are no longer a member of government but we can give you the same welcome. We hope that you will often return."

Mr Teng then gave a luncheon for Mr Chirac and the French delegation. Mr Teng who returned to Peking last night from the provinces gave Mr Chirac a 200-year-old Ching Dynasty porcelain dish.

This morning Mr Chirac gave Mr Teng, known for his heavy smoking, a silver cigarette case to match the lighter he gave him three years ago when Mr Teng visited Paris.

Mr Chirac also gave Mr Teng an illustrated history of Paris and a travelling clock.

This morning the Paris mayor met Mr Wang Ping-nan, chairman of the important Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The association will send a delegation on a two-week visit to France, including a week in Paris, in December.

This afternoon Mr Chirac met with visiting President of Chad General Felix Malloum, who asked to meet him. President Malloum arrived yesterday in Peking.

CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG TO VISIT FRANCE, BRITAIN

LD211043Y London the FINANCIAL TIMES in English 21 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Colina MacDougall report: "UK Visit Planned by Hua"]

[Text] Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of China hopes to visit Britain and France next year, he announced at a dinner for M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, in Peking on Tuesday.

Although it was known that Chairman Hua would be visiting France, Britain had not previously been mentioned. Its inclusion is of particular significance on this first-ever trip to Western Europe by either of China's top leaders, Chairman Hua or his predecessors Mao Tse-tung.

It will be the first time Peking has planned to send a senior leader abroad without first receiving his opposite number at home. No British prime minister in office has yet made a visit to Peking. In 1976, the late Mr. Anthony Crosland, then British foreign minister, went to China.

Both the late President Georges Pompidou and Premier Raymond Barre of France have visited Peking. To this extent, Britain could be seen as particularly favoured, since the Chinese appear to be pressing the relationship to a new level.

The British Government has said that Chairman Hua was welcomed at any time, but hitherto visits have involved lower-level figures such as the foreign trade minister last year, a succession of economics ministers this spring, and the impending arrival of Huang Hua, China's foreign minister, on October 10.

No date for Chairman Hua's visit has been discussed. In any case, it would have to be timed to avoid next year's general election.

The Chinese desire to cement relations with Western Europe would seem to be the main motive for the trip.

Besides attempting to point out the dangers presented by the Soviet Union, Peking is looking keenly towards France, Britain, West Germany, and to some extent Italy, for vital industrial plants for its modernisation programme.

Britain appears to have regained the place it held in Chinese thinking during the early 1970s, when under the conservative government it was strongly pro-Europe and economically fairly stable. It slipped in Chinese eyes when the energy crisis led in 1974 to the collapse of the Heath government, rapid inflation and increasing talk about Moscow-aligned "Reds under the bed."

Peking's distrust of the Labour Party's leadership has given way slowly to greater confidence as the Callaghan government has avoided extreme policies and restored a measure of economic stability.

VICE PREMIER KU MU RECEIVES FRG COAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION

OW211714Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu met and had a warm and friendly conversation here this morning with the coal industry delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Herr Hufnagel, chairman of the Chinese section of the East Economy Committee.

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China Erwin Wickert was present.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu said to the guests: "I visited your country not long ago. Your government and people were very friendly to us. This left me a deep impression." He said that the realm of possible cooperation between the two countries was broad in economy, science and technology, especially in coal industry.

The delegation arrived in China on September 18 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Coal Industry.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC EXPECTED TO BUY COAL MINING EQUIPMENT FROM FRG

LD212008Y Hamburg DPA in German 1701 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Peking--German participation in equipping Chinese coal mining projects in Manchuria and central China seems to be assured. According to quarters close to the delegation that has been in Peking for 4 days, the Federal Republic's orders will "reach dimensions surpassing the most optimistic expectations of the German mining industry."

The German delegation, which is led by H. Hufnagel, the chairman of the China working group of the Eastern Committee of German Industry, was received for a lengthy talk on Thursday by Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu, who visited the Federal Republic not long ago.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC FINANCE MINISTER

OW212037Y Peking NCNA in English 2031 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Branimir Ikonc today received leader of the Chinese financial and economic study mission and Minister of Finance Chang Ching-fu in the House of the Federal Executive Council. They had a long, cordial and friendly talk on furthering the financial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslav Federal Under-Secretary for Finance Bozidar Radunovic, deputy leader of the Chinese mission and Vice-Minister of Finance Hsin Yuan-hsi and Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chou Chiu-yeh were present on the occasion.

NATO ATLANTIC COMMANDER WARNS OF USSR NAVAL POWER

OW211959Y Peking NCNA in English 1943 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Admiral I.C. Kidd, NATO Supreme Allied Commander of Atlantic, has warned against the growing Soviet naval force and called for vigilance to prevent the Allies' flexibility from reducing, according to NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES.

He was speaking recently to members of the Defence Plan Committee of NATO on the Allies' naval force. He said, "We have allowed a gap (between the Soviet and NATO's defence postures) to widen beyond the point where technology alone can bridge it. Numbers are of critical importance."

Kidd called the Defence Committee's attention to the possibility that NATO may lose flexibility in its capacity to deal with a threat. He noted, "The Soviet Navy has come of age. It is competent, confident and very pushy. It can tie down national forces outside the NATO area and thereby reduce flexibility within the alliance."

"Over the years," he stressed, "the camel has been sticking his nose, his head and his hump into my tent and I am now beginning to wonder if there's room for me!"

BRIEFS

UK MINERS DELEGATION--Peking, 16 Sep--Chen Yu, a leading member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, dined a delegation of the National Union of Mine Workers of Great Britain led by Joseph Gormley, president of the union, this evening. T.J.B. George, counsellor of the British Embassy here, was present. The delegation arrived here yesterday afternoon as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1636 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW]

TRADE GROUP IN IRELAND--London, 16 Sep--A delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade led by Ma Yun-han, vice president of the council, left Dublin for France today after its 5-day visit to Ireland. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mary Condon, chief executive of the Irish Export Board. During its stay in Ireland, the Chinese delegation had friendly meetings separately with Raphael Burke, minister of industry, commerce and energy, and K. Heaslip, assistant secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on further development of trade relations between the two countries. [Peking NCNA in English 2006 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW]

FARM GROUP IN FRANCE--Paris, 16 Sep--The Chinese agricultural delegation led by Wang Lei, vice chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, left Paris for Belgrade today after its 2-week observation visit in France. During its stay in this country, the delegation held discussions with French agricultural officials and agronomists, which covered the general situation of French agriculture and measures taken by the French Government to promote the development of agriculture. The delegation was honored at a reception and a luncheon given by Jacques Fouchier, French secretary of state for the Ministry of Agriculture on September 11 and 12. French Minister of Agriculture Pierre Mehaignerie attended the luncheon. [Peking NCNA in English 2035 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW]

SWEDISH BIOPHYSICS GROUP--Peking, 15 Sep--Tung Ti-chou, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, dined a Swedish biophysics delegation led by Professor Anders Ehrenberg. Yang Fu-yu, deputy director of the Institute of Biophysics of the Chinese Academy, was among those present. The delegation arrived here today as guests of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW]

YUGOSLAV SCIENCE, ART DELEGATION--Peking, 15 Sep--Li Chang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation of the Academy of Sciences and Arts from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by academician Mihailo Apostolski, president of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Among those present at the banquet were Chien San-chiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Huan Hsiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Dusan Grubor, counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy here. The delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1750 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW]

YUGOSLAV REINSURANCE DELEGATION--Peking, 20 Sep--Chen Hsi-yu, vice president of the People's Bank of China, yesterday afternoon met all members of the Yugoslav delegation of the Dunav (Danube) Reinsurance Community led by Rodoljub Rankovic, general manager of the community. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. The delegation arrived in Peking on September 15. They have exchanged experience with the People's Insurance Company of China and had discussions with it on closer cooperation between the two sides. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1257 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

ITALY-CHINA FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL--Rome, 19 Sep--The Italy-China friendship festival opened on September 16 in Tolentino, northeast of Rome. It was under the joint auspices of the local government, sanatorium and tourist centre of the city as well as Centofiori Bookshop of Rome. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Mayor Lino Semmoloni said that the festival, the first of its kind held in the town, would help improve mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. Wang Chuan-pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was present and made a speech on the occasion. The festival will last until October 8. [Peking NCNA in English 0753 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

FRG SIEMENS COMPANY DELEGATION--Peking, 14 Sep--Liu Yin, vice president of the Chinese Electronics Society and vice minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building, this evening banqueted the Siemens Company delegation from West Germany led by the company's vice president Dr F. Baur. Attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned and commercial counsellor of the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany Fesher Diskao. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1944 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

FRG EDUCATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL--Peking, 13 Sep--Kao I, vice minister of education, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of Professor Jochimsen, secretary of state of the Ministry of Education and Science of West Germany, and his party. Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China Erwin Wickert was among the guests. Professor Jochimsen and his party arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of Education. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW]

TRADE DELEGATION TO ITALY--Peking, 14 Sep--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by An Tung, a deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, left here for Rome today to attend the sixth session of the Sino-Italian Amalgamated Committee for Trade. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

VOLLEYBALL OFFICIAL TO ITALY--Peking, 14 Sep--Chang Chih-huai, leader of the Chinese men's volleyball delegation, left here for Rome by air today for the 9th world men's volleyball championships and the 16th congress of the International Volleyball Federation. The Chinese men's volleyball team will take part in the international men's volleyball championships after the international invitational volleyball tournaments in Romania and France. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1610 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

ITALIAN GROUPS COMMEMORATE MAO--Rome, 1 Sep--Meetings to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung were separately held here on September 9 by the Unified Communist Party of Italy and the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy. Osvaldo Pesce, general secretary of the Unified Communist Party of Italy, and Eaco Cogliani, member of the Central Committee of the Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy, spoke at the meetings. They all praised Chairman Mao's meritorious deeds in leading the Chinese people to march from victory to victory, and pointed out that under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Hua, the Chinese people are today continuing the march along the orientation marked out by Chairman Mao. On the same day, the Italian Association for Cultural and Friendly Relation with the People's Republic of China sponsored a 1-week photo exhibition to commemorate the anniversary. [Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW]

SPANISH WATER-CONTROL MEETING--Peking, 13 Sep--A Chinese delegation led by Po Hsing-chi, deputy secretary general of the China National Mining Committee, left here yesterday for Spain to attend an international water-control meeting. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN SWEDEN--Stockholm, 18 Sep--The friendship delegation of Peking Municipality led by Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, left here for Finland today after concluding a friendly visit to Sweden. The delegation arrived here on September 10. They visited Stockholm and Goteborg, the second largest city of Sweden, and acquainted themselves with such problems as municipal construction, administration and transportation. On September 12, Swedish Minister of Local Government J. Antonsoon received the delegation. R. Palme, chairman of the Municipal Council of Stockholm, feted them on the same day. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1540 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]

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NETHERLANDS AGRICULTURE GROUP--Peking, 20 Sep--Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Yang Li-kung met an agricultural delegation from Netherlands this afternoon. They had a friendly conversation. The delegation arrived here on September 17 at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hao Chung-shih gave a banquet in honour of the Netherlands friends the next evening. While in Peking, the delegation visited a rural people's commune and the agricultural scientific research institutions and went sightseeing. They will shortly leave Peking to visit Harbin, Shanghai and Canton before going home. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1707 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

ACADEMIC DELEGATION LEAVES ROME--Rome, 20 Sep--The Chinese academic delegation led by Hsu Ti-hsin, director of the Institute of Economics under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, left here for home today. The delegation came to this country to attend the 26th conference of the European Association of Chinese Studies which was held in Ortisei of north Italy from September 4 to 9. The Chinese delegates and their speeches were warmly received by delegates from various countries. The Chinese delegation was honoured at a luncheon given by President of the National Research Committee of Italy Ernesto Quagliariello. President on the occasion were Italian Minister of Education Mario Pedini and other government officials as well as professors and other personages. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Wang Chuan-pin held a reception on September 15 for the delegation. [Peking NCNA in English 0105 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHAD PRESIDENT, KENG PIAO ATTEND PEKING THEATER

OW211726Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chad President General Felix Malloum N'gikoutou Bey-Ndi and the other distinguished Chad guests accompanying him on the visit saw a song and dance performance presented by the Performing Arts Troupe of China here this evening.

Accompanying the Chad president at the performance were Keng Piao, vice-premier; Yao Chung-ming, vice-minister of culture; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Miao Chiu-jui, Chinese ambassador to Chad.

The performance was arranged by the Ministry of Culture specially in honour of President Malloum. At the end of the performance, President Malloum, accompanied by Vice-Premier Keng Piao, went up the stage and warmly shook hands with the artists and presented them with a basket of flowers, congratulating them on their success.

Also present were Chad Ambassador to China Adoum Aganaye, Mrs. Aganaye and other officials of the embassy here.

This afternoon, President Malloum and the other distinguished guests visited the exhibition in memory of Comrade Chou En-lai and the military museum of the Chinese people's revolution. They were accompanied respectively by Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister, and Li Ta, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

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LI HSIEN-NIEN CONTINUES TALKS WITH PRESIDENT MALLOUM

OW220816Y Peking NCNA in English 0753 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Sep (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, continued talks with Chad President Felix Malloum N'gakoutou Bey-Ndi here this morning.

WANG CHEN RECEIVES SUDANESE COMMERCE MINISTER

OW211239Y Peking NCNA in English 1231 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Sudanese Government trade delegation led by Harun al-'Awad, minister of commerce and supply.

Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah attended.

Present were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Chang Keng-ho, department director of the Foreign Trade Ministry; and Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

FIDEL CASTRO CONCLUDES VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

OW201346Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Fidel Castro left Addis Ababa on the evening of September 18 after a week-long visit to Ethiopia, according to a report from Addis Ababa.

He arrived in Ethiopia after a "warm and friendly talk" with Kosygin in Moscow on September 11.

This was Castro's second visit to Ethiopia since March last year when there were only a few Cuban "advisors" in that country. There were more than 10,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia at the time of his second visit.

When Castro arrived in Addis Ababa on September 12, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, awarded him a Grand Order of the Star of Honour of Ethiopia. Castro received the order on behalf of the Cuban troops and the Cubans killed in the Ogaden war.

During his stay in Ethiopia, Castro and Mengistu held talks on the further strengthening of relations between the two countries, military cooperation in particular. Accompanied by Mengistu, Castro visited the military training camp south of Addis Ababa and the air force base in Debre Zeit, where he watched an aerial display by the air force. Castro paid a special visit to Ogaden where Cuban troops had fought. He attended a large-scale military manoeuvre in Jijiga and laid a wreath at the cemetery of fallen soldiers in the Ogaden war in Harar.

In spring last year, Fidel Castro visited Ethiopia and other African countries in coordination with the African tour of Podgorny, then president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. During Castro's recent visit to Ethiopia, Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was also there on a visit.

BRIEFS

SINO-UPPER VOLTAN RELATIONS--Peking, 20 Sep--A photo exhibition was held in Ouagadougou by the Upper Volta-China Friendship Association from September 16 to 19 to mark the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Upper Volta and China, according to a report from that city. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Voltan Foreign Minister Moussa Kargougou expressed satisfaction at the development of friendly relations between the two countries in the past five years and warmly praised China's cooperation with Upper Volta. At the end of the ceremony, a Chinese colour film "The East Is Red" was shown to the welcome of the spectators. Chen Tuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, gave a reception to mark the occasion on September 15. Attending the reception were Voltan Foreign Minister Kargougou, Secretary-General of the government Seydou Konate, Governor of Ouagadougou Province Andre Diallo and leaders of the Upper Volta-China Friendship Association and the Upper Volta Association of Friendship among the peoples. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1704 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

PEKING ACROBATS LEAVE JORDAN--Amman, 19 Sep--The Peking acrobatic troupe of China left here for Kuwait yesterday evening after a friendly visit to and performance tour of Jordan. During its stay in Amman, the first Chinese art group to visit Jordan since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries gave eight performances to the warm welcome of 15,000 spectators. On the evening of September 16, Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Ku Hsiao-po gave a reception to mark the troupe's visit. The Chinese artists were honoured at a farewell dinner given by the Jordanian Ministry of Culture and Youth on September 17. [Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PETROLEUM MINISTER ATTENDS MEXICAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW161406Y Peking NCNA in English 1341 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 168th anniversary of the independence of Mexico.

Among the guests were Sung Chen-ming; minister of petroleum, Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chu Jung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yen Chi-tzu, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Huang Chung, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

PLA GENERAL STAFF OFFICIAL DEPARTS MEXICO

OW211724Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his party left here for home this afternoon after participating in celebrations of the 168th anniversary of the Mexican independence.

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Seeing them off at the airport were General Alfredo Nunez Arquello, inspector general of the Mexican Army; Colonel Manuel Andres Aquirre, former military attache of the Mexican Embassy in China. Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Liu Pu and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Liao Sheng-hui were also present on the occasion.

Chang Tsai-chien met with Admiral Ricardo Chazaro Lara, secretary of the Mexican Navy, this morning. He held a farewell reception at the Chinese Embassy yesterday evening. Present at the reception were General Alfredo Nunez Arquello, representative of the Mexican Defence Secretary; Admiral Jose Manuel Montejos Sierra, deputy navy secretary and representative of the navy secretary and Juan Jose de Olloqui, deputy foreign secretary.

Chang Tsai-chien and his party came here as guests of Mexican Defence Secretary General Felix Galvan Lopez. They also visited Yucatan, cradle of the Maya civilization, and historical sites of the Mexican revolution.

CANADIAN RALLY MARKS MAO DEATH ANNIVERSARY

OW201716Y Peking NCNA in English 1639 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--A mass rally was held recently in Montreal to mark the second anniversary of the death of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

About 2,300 people, including workers and students, were present at the rally which was organized by the Central Committee of the Canadian Communist League (M-L).

Roger Rashi, spokesman for the Central Committee of the CCL (M-L), said in his speech that Chairman Mao "had devoted more than 60 years of his life to revolutionary struggle, not only in China, but also on the level of the whole world. That is why we say that millions and millions of people around the world keep Chairman Mao's memory alive in their hearts, and the symbol of Chairman Mao strikes fear in the hearts of all the reactionaries, imperialists and exploiters."

He continued, "Comrade Mao Tsetung made great contributions to the revolutionary science of Marxism-Leninism. He made contributions on the level of philosophy, on the theory and tactics of revolutionary war, on the theory of building socialism, on the theory of building a revolutionary party. That is why we say that today, Mao Tsetung Thought is the development of Marxism-Leninism. It is a contribution to Marxism-Leninism in terms of the conditions of the revolution today in the world."

Roger stressed that Chairman Mao "developed the theory of three worlds, and showed how we can isolate the first world and defeat the two superpowers." He pointed out that the Soviet revisionists "say that the three worlds theory is a theory of collaboration with American imperialism. This accusation is nothing but a case of a thief crying thief." "Whether it be Cuban leaders or Vietnamese leaders who accuse China of having betrayed the world revolution, they had better look at their own acts. By invading countries in Africa, and attacking Kampuchea, it is clear to see that it is the Cuban and Vietnamese leaders who are the real traitors to the world revolution," he noted.

Roger added that "Comrade Mao Tsetung waged a great struggle to expose the Soviet Union, a superpower which wants to compete with American imperialism for world control. We have seen the Soviet Union's aggression in Angola, we can see its aggression in Ethiopia through the 18,000 Cuban mercenaries which are organized by Soviet troops. And we can also see how the Soviet Union fomented coups d'etat in the world and attacked the Kampuchean people."

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Roger stressed in conclusion that "we can see that the Chinese Communist Party led by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is applying the teachings of Chairman Mao."

A representative of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France emphasized, "We salute Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as the worthy successor of Chairman Mao. It was under his clear-sighted leadership and that of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that the sinister 'gang of four' was wiped out."

A representative of the Communist Party of Argentina (M-L) also spoke at the rally. A film entitled "USSR--A Paper Tiger," produced by the Canadian Communist League (M-L), was shown at the rally.

SURINAM PRESIDENT VISITS PRC ECONOMIC EXHIBITION

OW160904Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Paramaribo, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese economic and trade exhibition opened here yesterday evening. Surinamese President Johan Ferrier and Prime Minister Henck Arron attended the opening ceremony. After cutting the ribbon for the two-week exhibition, President Ferrier said at the ceremony that both China and Surinam are developing countries. One can see through the exhibition how China is being constricted and striving for her better future, he said, adding that all her achievements embody the resolute will of the Chinese people. President Ferrier expressed the hope that every Surinamer comes to see the exhibition. He pointed out: We Surinamese people also want to build a great country with an independent economy by the end of this century.

In a speech, Chinese Ambassador to Surinam Li Chao pointed out: China and Surinam are developing countries belonging to the Third World. Today we have the common desire to safeguard national independence and develop national economy. He said that the friendly relations between our two countries have been developing daily since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1976. He was sure that the exhibition will make contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and to the promotion of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Surinamese Minister of Economic Affairs Ludwig Zuilverloon also spoke at the ceremony. The buildings of the exhibition with a floor space of 1,000 square metres were brightly illuminated and decorated with Chinese lanterns and streamers, and surrounded by tropical trees and flowers. After the ceremony, President Ferrier and Prime Minister Arron, accompanied by Li Chao and head of the exhibition delegation Shen Yueh-feng, visited the exhibition in high spirits and with keen interest.

Among the more than 500 guests present were Surinamese Government ministers, members of Parliament, well-known people in industrial, commercial and other circles, representatives of Chinese residents in Surinam as well as diplomatic envoys of foreign countries accredited to Surinam. Streams of visitors came to see with great interest the over 1,300 exhibits which were divided into four sections: Friendship between China and Surinam, agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

HUA KUO-FENG, OTHERS RECEIVE WOMEN'S CONGRESS DELEGATES

OW211255Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other party and state leaders received this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People the delegates attending the Fourth Chinese National Women's Congress and had pictures taken with the latter.

Present on the occasion were Soong Ching-ling, Tsai Chang and Teng Ying-ch'ao, honorary chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, and Kang Ko-ching, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation. Present were party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiulli, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Keng Piao, Peng Chung, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Chih-en.

Also received today were delegates attending other conferences in Peking.

KWANGMING DAILY ON DIVISION OF LABOR, RESPONSIBILITIES

HK210835Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 13 Sep 78 p 1 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY Commentator: "Seriously Implement the Division of Labor and Responsibilities Among Directors and Deputy Directors of Institutes"]

[Text] On the basis of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and rectifying work style, many scientific research organs have implemented the division of labor and responsibilities among directors and deputy directors of institutes under the leadership of the party committee. Although this system has not been in effect very long, some units have already demonstrated its vitality and superiority and pushed forward the flourishing advance of scientific research work by resolutely following the regulations of the central authorities. Some other units are also creating conditions and preparing to implement this system.

The implementation of this division of labor and responsibilities among directors and deputy directors of institutes under the leadership of the party committee is a major event on the scientific and technical front and must be properly grasped.

Scientific research organs are bases for scientific research and shoulder the arduous but glorious task of speeding up the modernizations of China's science and technology and of realizing the general task of the new period. For a scientific research organ to adhere to a socialist orientation, produce more and better scientific and technological achievements and bring up more qualified scientists and technicians who are both Red and expert, the key lies in the ability of the party committee to lead scientific and technical work and fully bring into play the initiative of the scientific and technical personnel and the cadres and workers. Because of this, it is necessary to set up a correct system of leadership. Both the positive and negative experiences since the founding of the People's Republic have proven that the division of labor and responsibilities among directors and deputy directors of institutes under the leadership of the party committee is the fundamental system of scientific research work led by the party. This system is not only conducive to strengthening the leadership of the party committee but is also conducive to fully bringing into play the role of experts. The "gang of four" frenziedly attacked and opposed this division of labor and responsibilities, fabricated a host of spurious charges against it, seriously interfered with and sabotaged its implementation and caused great harm to scientific research. [paragraph continues]

This is an aspect of the false left real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by them and of their conspiracy to usurp party and state power on a big scale. Since the smashing of "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has stipulated that implementation of this system in scientific research organs is an important organizational way to put down rebellions, restore order and promote great and rapid advances in scientific research.

Some of the comrades believe that implementing this system and bringing the role of the experts into play will weaken the leadership of the party. This kind of interpretation is wrong and without foundation. The leadership of the party is mainly to provide political leadership and guarantee the implementation of the party's line, policies and principles, which does not mean that it should monopolize everything. To be successful in scientific research work, it is necessary to rely on the efforts of the scientific and technical personnel and pay attention to the views of experts. Implementing this division of labor and responsibilities precisely means adhering to the principle of democratic centralism and bringing into play the initiative of the scientific and technical personnel in every sector in the most effective manner. How is it possible to set this division of labor and responsibilities and the efforts to bring into play the role of the experts in opposition to strengthening the leadership of the party? We must thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four," clearly draw distinctions between right and wrong with respect to the line on this problem and raise our awareness of this division of labor and responsibilities. This is the prerequisite for the proper implementation of this system.

The secretary of the party committee, an institute director and the deputy director of an institute responsible for logistics work must be well chosen. Apart from them, there should also be assigned a deputy director in charge of scientific research and technical work and a deputy secretary in charge of political work. This is an important condition for properly implementing the division of labor and responsibilities among directors and deputy directors of institutes under the leadership of the party committee. The leading body of the party committee of a scientific research organ must be composed of old, middle-aged and young people, and the number of scientific research workers should also be increased to make it easier for the party committee to exercise leadership over scientific research work. Chairman Mao said: "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." Some of the scientific research organs have greatly changed their backwardness following the implementation of this system, because the higher levels have assigned competent cadres. The secretary of the party committee is like a "squad leader" playing a vital role in implementing the line, policies and principles of the party. It is necessary to select a cadre to take charge who is familiar with the policies of the party and who is keen about science. Since the director of an institute is responsible for the organizational and administrative work of the whole scientific research institute, it is necessary to have a cadre who is an expert or who is knowledgeable to take charge. It is necessary to select a middle-aged or young comrade with organizational and administrative ability in scientific research to be the institute director.

Some comrades are accustomed to "making no distinction between party and government work and grasping all work indiscriminately regardless of its importance." This work method interferes with the genuine implementation of the division of labor and responsibilities among directors and deputy directors of institutes under the leadership of the party committee and must be conscientiously corrected. There is a kind of misconception that all work, regardless of its importance, must be discussed by the party committee and that the secretary must have the final say if the party is to exercise its leadership. Consequently, some comrades invariably have no confidence in the institute director and do not let him do his work boldly. How can work be carried out well in this way? A scientific research unit must be the center of scientific research. The party committee must "discuss politics" as well as "discuss science." It must grasp the implementation of the policies and principles of the party and the orientation and task of scientific research. [paragraph continues]

It must grasp political and ideological work and push scientific research work forward. If the party committee is stuck with routine matters, it will naturally have to distract its attention from such important matters as the policies and principles of the party and the orientation and task of scientific research. This will weaken political and ideological work, lower the leadership role of the party committee and prove detrimental to bringing the enthusiasm of the institute director into play. "Centralize power in dealing with important matters and decentralize power in dealing with less important matters. The party committee decision is to be carried out by various sides at their discretion without deviating from principles. The party committee is responsible for checking on work." This is the fine experience and tradition of our party. The secretary must be a good "squad leader," play an exemplary role in observing the division of labor and responsibilities among directors and deputy directors of institutes under the leadership of the party committee, devote his main energy to grasping problems of line, policies and principles, respect the position and authority of the institute's director and deputy directors, give full play to their enthusiasm and initiative, let them do their work boldly so that their position, authority and responsibilities will be respected. Under the leadership of the party committee, the institute director and deputy directors must boldly and actively do their work and bravely shoulder responsibilities. Apart from this, it is also necessary to set up and strengthen essential rules and regulations and give full play to the role of responsible departments. If everyone shows concern for and supports the implementation of the division of labor and responsibilities by directors and deputy directors of institutes under the leadership of the party committee, pays attention to summing up experiences in this direction and keeps on improving and perfecting this system, scientific research organs will be guaranteed to make still greater contributions to the modernization of socialism.

SCHOOLS TAKEN OVER IN CULTURAL REVOLUTION ORDERED RETURNED

OW211427Y Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking 21 Sep (AFP)--Chinese authorities have ordered the evacuation of all school and university buildings taken over for their own use by enterprises, administrative organs or the army during the troubles of the Cultural Revolution.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY today published a government decision designed to set education completely in motion again. The buildings, land, furniture, fittings and vehicles involved must all be returned to their nominal owners by the end of next August at the latest, the Communist Party newspaper said. All in this measure will make possible the enrollment of 150,000 more students at post-secondary level and over two million secondary, primary and technical students, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said.

The government warned factories, administrative and military units occupying buildings belonging to schools and universities that they must not for any reason "call into question or boycott" the measure. This problem is still acute in several educational sectors, Chinese university sources have said recently.

NATIONAL MACHINE-BUILDING CONFERENCE HELD IN PEKING

OW211441Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep--What should the machine-building industry contribute to the accomplishment of the four modernizations in the new Long March?

The answer from the National Conference on Machine-Building in Learning From Taching is: The machine-building industry will take exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, seriously learn from Taching and catch up with the Ma Heng-chang team, achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in providing various economic departments with advanced technology and equipment, and do a good job in serving as an equipment department and a service department for the four modernizations.

The conference was held in Peking recently.

Wise Leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh are very much concerned about the development of the machine-building industry. They handwrote inscriptions for the conference. Chairman Hua wrote: "Learn from Taching conscientiously, give full play to the enthusiasm and initiative of workers and staff in the machine-building industry and contribute more in new new Long March to the four modernizations." Vice Chairman Yeh wrote: "Develop the machine-building industry in a big way, strive to provide various economic departments with advanced technology and equipment and build China more quickly into a modern and powerful socialist country." On 13 August, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other party and state leaders received the delegates to the conference. On 22 August, Vice Premier Kang Shih-en delivered an important speech on how to develop China's machine-building industry according to its actual situation. These events have greatly inspired the broad masses of workers and staff on China's machine-building industry front.

After discussions, the delegates' consensus was: To realize the four modernizations, we need to arm our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology with advanced technology and equipment and lay a new technological foundation of modernized mass production for the whole national economy. Only in this way can China develop its productive forces more rapidly and gradually come near, catch up with and surpass advanced world standards. In the course of fulfilling this task, we should import advanced equipment in order to enhance our ability to rely on ourselves eventually. However, foreign equipment can only play a catalytic role. We should manufacture most of the equipment ourselves. The quality and quantity of the equipment supplied by the machine-building industry have a very important bearing on our plan to accomplish the four modernizations before the end of the century. The workers and staff on the machine-building industry front must fully understand this fact and try with the utmost determination to push the machine-building industry forward rapidly.

The conference analyzed the current situation in the machine-building industry.

While confirming past achievements, the delegates also pointed out: Interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused "backwardness and lack of ability in three respects" in the machine-building industry. Machinery products are backward. Most are up to world standards of the 1940's or 1950's, incapable of meeting the needs of a modernized economy. Organization and management are backward with poor specialization and coordination and about 80 percent of our enterprises are "big and comprehensive" or "small and comprehensive," incapable of meeting the needs of modernized mass production. Production technology and equipment are backward with low efficiency and high consumption, incapable of meeting the needs of a fast developing machine-building industry.

To improve this "backwardness in three respects," the delegates are determined to take exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, fight the third campaign well, penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and eliminate its pernicious influence. Then, the delegates will mobilize themselves quickly and try with great determination to fight three decisive battles well to reorganize the machine-building industry, develop new products and undertake technological reform.

1. Fight well the decisive battle to reorganize the machine-building industry, achieve specialization in production, improve organization and management.

The machine-building industry has a large foundation and a great potential. Its problem is "looseness," or poor organization. To reorganize it according to the principle of specialization and coordination is absolutely necessary to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the machine-building industry. We must regard the reorganization as an important task and complete the reorganization of China's machine-building industry in 3 or 5 years according to the principle of specialization and coordination. This must be done stage by stage and group by group in a planned way under proper leadership. The reorganization should start first with the farm machinery and motor vehicle industries. In the course of reorganizing the machine-building industry, it is necessary to improve the existing enterprises and end overlapping leadership and diffuse management. It is necessary to work out plans for the specialization and coordination and organize well division of labor and coordination. It is necessary to work out plans for technological reform and raise the technical level of products needed in large quantities.

2. Fight well the decisive battle to develop new products and raise the technological level of machinery products.

In the past 2 decades and more since the founding of our republic, the machine-building industry has never developed its products on a large-scale. At present, the machinery products are far short of the needs of the rapid development of the national economy. It is time that we must resolve this contradiction as it is becoming more and more acute. Before 1985, we should develop new products, reform old products and raise the technological and economic norms of the majority of products to the world standards of the 1970's. We are 20 or 30 years behind the advanced world level, but we should catch up with it in 8 years. All enterprises should analyze the technological level of their products, know where they lag behind and strive to come near, catch up with and surpass the level of products of famous brands in the world.

3. Fight well the decisive battle to undertake technological reform and raise the technological level of production.

The primary purpose of technological reform is to reform the enterprises with new techniques and technology, end low efficiency and high production cost which are obstacles to rapid development of the machine-building industry, modernize step by step the major links of production and management and bring into full play the role of the enterprise as a "base area." By 1985, we should more than double the labor productivity of the entire machine-building industry and raise the rate of use of rolled steel to above 70 percent. All machine-building industrial departments and enterprises in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should set their own specific targets according to this general demand and take organized action to accomplish the targets according to schedule.

The conference pointed out: At present, the poor quality of the products of the machine-building industry has almost become the central topic of the whole party and country. If we do not solve this fundamental problem, we will be unable to properly take our first stride in the new Long March. The leadership is the key to improving the quality of products. The leading cadres at all levels should follow Chairman Mao's teaching, change their attitude toward the relations between quantity and quality and truly place quality, variety and specifications in first place. It is necessary to mobilize the masses to criticize the "theory of external causes" and launch a dependable-products campaign in a widespread and in-depth manner. It is necessary to resolutely enforce the warranty to repair, change or give a refund for defective products and promptly improve their quality.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT IN MODERNIZATION

OW212229Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 21 September editorial: "Play the Role Well as the Department Supplying Technical Equipment for the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Peking, 20 Sep --With the warm concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the National Machinery Industrial Conference on Learning From Taching was victoriously concluded. The inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh have expressed the ardent expectations of the party Central Committee and the people of the whole nation and pointed out the path for advancement for the machinery industry. We must affirm our achievements, expose existing contradictions, solve current problems, propel the machinery industry forward as rapidly as possible and play the role well as the department supplying technical equipment for the four modernizations.

Over the past 20 years our machinery industry has made great progress under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At present, the production programming of the machinery industry is relatively sound. The machinery industry has complete industrial departments capable of providing the various areas of the national economy with great quantities of machinery. This constitutes a formidable material base for the new Long March and the four modernizations. But because of the interference and the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the development of our country's machinery industry has been seriously affected. One of the current problems in the machinery industry is "looseness." There is a lack of unified planning and programming. Anyone can do whatever he pleases and do it in his own way. The leadership is split. Each leader has his own policy. Each level makes its own additions to plans from higher levels. Each level withholds some materials needed to fulfill production plans. Some leading departments even issue output targets which can never be fulfilled. There are too many makes and models of machinery. This situation is particularly serious with regard to farm machinery. There is an endless array of makes and models of farm machines from tractors and diesel engines down to oil pumps and nozzles, with none of their parts interchangeable. There are too many production units which turn out small quantities of poor quality products at high cost. Without solving this problem it is impossible to rapidly develop the machinery industry to produce high-quality products to meet the needs of the general task for the new period.

The machinery industry is the forerunner of all other industries. It shoulders the important task of providing the various areas of the national economy with technical equipment. Realization of the four modernizations calls for arming the agricultural, industrial, national defense and scientific-technological departments with advanced, modern technical equipment. Compared with developed industrial nations, the technical level of our country's various economic departments is still very low. To raise our present backward technical level to a new and advanced level, we must mainly rely on the machinery industry to provide great quantities of advanced technical equipment. Whether or not we can realize the four modernizations by the end of this century largely depends on the quality and quantity of technical equipment provided by the machinery industry. The only way for the machinery industry to play the role of supplying technical equipment well is by following Chairman Hua's instruction: "Be organized in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments. It should come under a unified plan, do a good job in the standardization, serialization and general utilization of its products, work hard to turn out high-grade machines and equipment and produce more and better sets of large modern precision machinery." Only by effectively solving the problem of "looseness" can we greatly raise the technical level of our machinery products by replacing old models with new ones and accelerating the modernization of products; greatly raise the technological level of our machinery industry by promoting technical innovations; and greatly raise the scientific-technological level of the machinery industry by vigorously stepping up technological training.

To play its role well, the machinery industrial departments must firmly grasp the most important task of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four". Without grasping this key link well nothing can be accomplished. We must never underestimate the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the machinery industrial front. We must stop at the present stage of the third campaign to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

In the machinery industrial departments, leading groups have not been effectively consolidated, product quality is poor, enterprise management is chaotic, specialized coordination and cooperation are slow, and all of this is related to our failure to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." To effectively promote product quality, consolidate enterprises and promote specialized coordination and cooperation, it is necessary to deepen the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in light of reality. Our present situation can be classified in three categories. First, some units have basically completed their investigation and drawn a clear line separating the class fronts. But even these units must not be satisfied with their present success and must carry out general investigations and sum up experiences like those carried out by the petroleum departments, thus further deepening the exposure and criticism movement until it has run its entire course. Second, some units have failed to thoroughly investigate and are ineffective in eliminating the remaining pernicious influences. These units must learn from Taching and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company by launching a total war with continuous attack in areas where these efforts are needed. Third, even today some units have not made any effort to promote the movement. They have even tried to cover up facts. This situation must not be tolerated any longer now that the "gang of four" has been overthrown for nearly 2 years. The leading departments must take decisive steps and send out work teams to mobilize the masses, lift the lid and strive to solve this problem within the shortest time. If these units remain lukewarm about the movement and fail to distinguish between the right and wrong line, and if the masses are not organized and the cadres are without prestige, these units cannot improve their work. Only when the movement has been promoted well can the machinery industry rapidly advance its work.

To play the role well as the department supplying technical equipment for the four modernizations, the machinery industry must strengthen the party's leadership and set up a powerful leading group. The machinery industry's management departments must learn from "Chin-shih-huang," for even "Chin-shih-huang" knew that "vehicles must have identical axles, books must be written in only one language, and the system of weight and measures must be unified." Is it possible that communists have not even learned this simple bit of commonsense? By learning from "Chin-shih-huang" we mean strengthening planning and strictly following state plans, strengthening centralism based on democracy and effectively solving the problem of "looseness."

First of all, we must firmly grasp machinery production plans and development programs, do a good job in overall balance, overcome the situation of semianarchy and gradually integrate production, supply and marketing operations. We must do a good job in standardization, serialization and generalization and gradually improve the general machinery and special purpose equipment departments. Leading organs on the machinery industrial front must select and promote to leading posts those fine cadres who have resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, dared to struggle against Lin Piao and the "gang of four", have good political background and fine ideology, are upright in their work styles and have practical experience. Leading groups on the machinery industrial front must also resolutely consolidate those "soft" groups which are softhearted and lenient in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four," take a wait-and-see attitude toward the campaign to eliminate pernicious influences and gloss over things in implementing the party's policies and principles. They must reform those "lazy groups" which fear hardships and difficulties in their work and study. They must consolidate those "loose" groups which have a divided leadership and use every means to create contradictions.

They must consolidate these "complacent" groups which are easily carried away by a little achievement and sit on their laurels. Without fulfilling the above tasks there is little hope for propelling the machinery industry forward.

An important step toward strengthening party leadership is to transform the superstructure according to our needs, improve the cadres' work style and revolutionize management. We should boldly change those portions of production relations which do not correspond to the development of productive forces. To give full scope to the role of our economic means and organizations, it is essential to break away from restricted small-scale production, change those managerial methods that are endemic in handicraft undertakings, small-scale peasant economy and even peculiar to a feudal bureaucracy. We should strictly adhere to objective economic law in all our work in the economic field.

Management cadres should get away from sitting in the office all day long and doing nothing, thus divorcing themselves from reality and the masses. It is essential to resolutely oppose the bad habits of boasting, empty talk and lying. A general appeal would not help us score some achievements. We must grasp the selected basic level units, foster our own typical cases, and establish pace setters in all trades and professions. We must do our work meticulously and solidly to score practical achievements. Leading cadres at various levels in the machinery industry should set themselves as examples, establish the revolutionary work style of "being honest in three ways and strict in four aspects," be bold in seeking truth from facts and exposing contradictions and get at the core of a matter in solving problems.

The task of the machinery industry is arduous and this industry has a long way to go. We are convinced that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and by conscientiously learning from Taching and giving full play to the enthusiasm and creativeness of the staff and workers on the machine-building front, the machinery industry can and will certainly, on the road of the new Long March, provide advanced technical equipment to the various areas of the national economy and contribute to realization of the four modernizations and the building of China into a powerful, modern socialist country.

CHINA DEVELOPS NEW PAINT FOR NAVAL VESSELS

HK211244Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 14 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report: "China Produces Durable Anticorrosive Paint for Naval Vessels-- a Product Five Times More Effective, Its Production Is Being Increased"]

[Text] A type of durable anticorrosive paint has been successfully trial manufactured in China. It lasts five times as long as the type we produced in the 1960's. This was confirmed by the relevant department of the State Council. This new product is a result of an experiment by scientists and technicians of the North China Sea Coordination Group.

The bottoms of naval vessels are often covered with speed-retarding sea life such as large masses or tangles of seaweeds and barnacles. Such marine life can do terrible harm. According to statistics, marine life attached to the bottom of a submarine submerged for less than 1 year could weigh 42 kilograms per square foot. This reduces speed by 40 percent. The bottoms of naval vessels must therefore have a coating of repellent. The kind of anticorrosive paint formerly used by our country was imported from Western Europe. It was put on the embargo list after liberation. The first group of gunboats we built in the 1950's were seriously damaged by attached marine life and by sea water due to a lack of effective anticorrosive paint. Our navy later purchased anticorrosive paint from the Soviet Union at a high price. [paragraph continues]

Its quality was poor. The paint was generally good for only several months. Yet even this kind of anticorrosive paint was later not supplied to us.

Facts woke us up. The navy of new China must have its own durable anticorrosive paint. The North China Sea Coordination Group began experimenting with anticorrosive paint. To find a proper formula, head of the coordination group Lu Ching-tien led everyone in testing various important substances and to observe marine life. Every time a gunboat docked, they rushed to the scene. As a result of investigation and scientific experiment, they obtained data on resin synthesis, poisonous substances, dissolvents, production technology and the various kinds of marine life and its way of attaching itself to things. This laid a solid foundation for the manufacture of long-lasting anticorrosive paints. The coordination group selected several dozen from among the hundreds of formulas it developed. Several types of anticorrosive paint were tested and verified by the relevant department as two or three times more effective than the kind in use. But to find anticorrosive paint five times as effective would involve three stages of development--the placing of a board underwater in a static state, the use of paint on a small part of a vessel and the use of paint on a wide area of it. This would take too much time. After a lot of research, they set up an "experiment under simulated conditions." This allowed the use of six small vessels at the same time. Twelve different kinds of anticorrosive paint were tested. Not only was the experimental process simplified, but the experiment cycle was shortened. This considerable quickened the manufacture of anticorrosive paint.

In April 1977, the North China Sea Coordination Group trial-manufactured two different varieties of durable anticorrosive paint of the same type. They were applied over wide areas of eight vessels of different tonnages. Satisfactory results were achieved in all cases. The relevant departments are increasing the production of the new product and introducing it on a universal basis.

The North China Sea Coordination Group was represented at the National Science Conference. It was honored with an award.

NOTED POET COMMENTS ON RECENTLY PUBLISHED MAO POEMS

HK210400Y Peking:PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 11 Sep 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Tsang Ko-chia [5258 0344 1367] reproduced from the October issue of SHIH KAN [POETRY] "Chairman Mao's Teaching by Means of Poetry--Reading Three Poems by Chairman Mao"]

[Excerpts] In the past 2 decades, many poems which were allegedly written by Chairman Mao circulated in society. In 1976 when the POETRY journal was about to resume publication, Comrades Li Chi [2621 2701] Ko Lo [5514 3157] and I collected these poems which circulated among the people and asked Comrade Kuo Mo-jo if they were genuine or fake. We thought that four of these poems were by Chairman Mao. Comrade Kuo positively pointed out that "Reascending Ching Kangshan" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue" were genuine. With the permission of higher authorities, we published these two poems in the first issue of POETRY when it resumed publication. This time, when I heard that three more poems by Chairman Mao were about to be published, I thought: Maybe they are just some of those circulated poems. I am both shocked and elated to find that this is not the case.

What particularly excites me is that a poem written 55 years ago in 1923 has now been published. Those 55 years have been world-shaking years. I am getting old now, but at that time I was still a freshman in a teachers training school. I cannot help feeling deeply touched and elated as I think of the past and look at the present.

Chairman Mao was no more than 31 when he wrote this poem to the tune of "Ho Hsin Lang." As can be clearly seen, the poem tells of how he bid farewell to Comrades Yang Kai-hui and took his lonely journey for the revolution. Where was he going? [paragraph continues]

We have looked up some historical reference material and found that it was probably Shanghai. But this is not important. In this poem, he portrayed his personal emotions and the surrounding scene at the time of departure. He told us of the little misunderstandings that often trouble every pair of lovers and positively affirmed Comrade Yang Kai-hui as his intimate friend. In other words, they were revolutionary comrades who cherished the same ideals and were loving companions who felt deeply for each other.

I was deeply touched when I finished reading this poem. When the "gang of four" were running amuck, love poems simply disappeared. Although the "gang of four" have now been overthrown, we still rarely come across love poems. Is it because only the feudal and bourgeois classes can write about love? This is ridiculous, a slander against the proletariat! Proletarian love is the true and devoted love between two persons who share the same ideals and follow the same path. Is it not strange that there is love but no poems about love? In the present era of socialism when we are marching toward the four modernizations, we must first pay attention to important subject matters in our literary and art works and poetry. But since we are talking about letting a hundred flowers bloom, we cannot just have peonies and nothing else. Love may be the same, but different classes have different ways of looking at and dealing with it. We proletarians do not want sentimental love. What we need is a kind of love that is sweet and tender, but most of all healthy and sincere. Like the dazzling sparks of revolutionary struggles and the struggle for production, this kind of love is the propelling force of these struggles.

Chairman Mao showed warm concern and ardent love for all revolutionary comrades-in-arms, young and old. Comrade Lo Jung-huan was Chairman Mao's staunch comrade-in-arms and pupil as well as an outstanding revolutionary fighter. As a young man, he followed Chairman Mao and took part in the historic autumn harvest uprising. He performed great feats in resolutely struggling against the Kuomintang reactionaries, in the three revolutionary civil wars and in the war of resistance against Japan. He also made tremendous contributions in political work. In the struggle between two lines, he always staunchly and firmly stood up for Chairman Mao's correct line and fought against "left" and right opportunist lines of all hues and descriptions. Therefore, on hearing of the passing of Comrade Lo Jung-huan at a session of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau on 16 December 1963, Chairman Mao gravely asked all participants to stand in silent tribute. After this, Chairman Mao said: Comrade Lo Jung-huan was a man of principle. He was hostile toward the enemy and refused to criticize others behind their backs. Our party must be highly principled and have a principled spirit. After the session, Chairman Mao and Comrades Ho Lung and Nieh Jung-chen went to the hospital to mourn and pay their last respects to Comrade Lo Jung-huan.

At the end of 1963 when "Chairman Mao's poems" was in the press, the POETRY journal approached Chairman Mao for an inscription to be printed in its January 1964 issue alongside the chairman's unpublished poems. A responsible comrade from Chairman Mao's office called back and said: "Chairman Mao is in low spirits because Comrade Lo Jung-huan has just passed away. He does not feel like writing an inscription." I was very disappointed about this, but I also felt sorry and sad. This small matter reflected Chairman Mao's boundless love for his comrades-in-arms and comrades. What "Lu Shih" expressed is this kind of sentiment. The eight lines of this poem fully convey Chairman Mao's appraisal of the revolutionary life of Comrade Lo Jung-huan as well as his deep mourning for the dead. It is a most touching poem.

In "Reading Histories--To the Tune of Ho Hsin Lang," Chairman Mao taught us a lesson on class struggle by talking about history.

Renowned poets of the past often took the reading of history as their theme to express what they thought about the present. However, what Chairman Mao elucidated in "Reading Histories" is the class struggle and the historical law that the proletariat is bound to triumph and ultimately win the whole world. This is an incontrovertible truth.

These three poems by Chairman Mao not only have great historic significance but also carry enormous practical importance. Chairman Mao put forward the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and gave us a demonstration with his own works. Each of these three poems has a different subject matter and a different artistic approach.

We all know that Chairman Mao had a profound knowledge of classical poems and was very fond of them. But he also had his own personal preference. He attached great importance to poems which conveyed a strong political sense. Take the poetry of the Sung Dynasty for example. Chairman Mao was very fond of works by such famous masters as Yueh Fei, Su Tung-po, Hsin Chi-chi, Chang Yuan-kan and Chang Hsiao-hsiang, which expressed patriotic thoughts and a forceful style. Nevertheless, he also liked poems with unique artistic style but little worth. This was in agreement with his two criteria for literary and art criticism. Owing to differences in subject matter, the techniques of expression also differed. The poem to the tune of "Ho Hsin Lang" written in 1923 is about love. It is more soft-spoken and sentimental, but if we associate it with the revolution, it sounds grand and touching. This is a combination of the different techniques of expression advocated by the two schools of ancient poetry. "Lu Shih" expresses his mourning for a friend and is therefore tragic and moving. "Reading Histories" is on a rational subject matter--the expression of one's thoughts. It educates people with its rich contents without appearing dry and dull. These three great poems by Chairman Mao which demonstrate varieties in subject matter and techniques of expression really widen our field of vision and broaden our mind. No doubt they will be a great impetus and driving force for the thriving of literary and art creation in the future.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR PRAISES PLAY 'YANG KAI-HUI'

06212025Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY of 20 September carried on its third page a Commentator's article entitled "The Historical Duty of Literary and Art Workers."

The article says: The play "Yang Kai-hui," written and presented by the Central Drama Institute, has successfully created the artistic image of Chairman Mao in his youth and that of his close comrade-in-arms martyr Yang Kai-hui. It has been warmly applauded by the audience. The play is a pioneering effort in our country's socialist literary and art activities. It is a new achievement worthy of praise.

The article continues: The bounden historical duty of our literary and art workers is to diligently create works portraying the brilliant deeds of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, and NPC Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and use these works to educate the younger generation on always using the revolutionaries of the older generation as examples and follow Chairman Hua to embark on a new Long March.

At present, very few works portray the artistic images of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. They are far from satisfying the demands of the people. A new goal for our literary and art work is to create artistic images of the revolutionary leaders and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. It is a very serious and pressing political task. In this task it is necessary to emancipate the mind and be bold in creating something new while being conscientious, prudent and setting strict demands on our work standards. It is essential to constantly sum up experience in the course of practice and raise the level of our creative work in the field of art.

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NCNA ON DEVELOPMENT IN PRC MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS

OW221116Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Sep (HSINHUA)--China's minority nationality areas are currently undergoing rapid development as a result of special state grants for their economic and cultural development.

Apart from the largest Han nationality, 54 minority nationalities live in areas that comprise from 50 to 60 percent of the country's total land surface, it is a principle of national policy in this multi-national state that every support in manpower, material and financial resources must be given to the minority nationality regions to promote their economic and cultural growth.

Ever since the founding of new China, the state has systematically planned the construction of big industries and communication projects for the minority areas. Four trunk railway lines are now being built in minority areas. The laying of a new 800-kilometre railway from Chicheng City, Hupei Province to Liuchow in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region will be completed by the end of this year. A deep water harbour with 7 berths and two oil docks is also under construction inside Kwangsi. Work on a project that is to become the biggest petro-chemical works in the Sinkiang Yighur Autonomous Region will shortly go into operation while the building of a chemical fertilizer plant with an annual output of 300,000 tons will start soon.

Areas exercising regional autonomy are exempt from payment of financial revenue to the state. Instead they are granted subsidies by the state. Last year regional autonomous areas received eight times as much in subsidies from the state as in 1965.

This year has shown a constant rise in industrial and agricultural output in the minority areas. Total industrial output in the Tibet Autonomous Region for the first half of this year was 33.8 percent higher than the corresponding period of last. Inner Mongolia registered a growth of 28 percent, including increases in iron, steel, coal, power, communications and transport. The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region registered 20 and 27 percent increases respectively.

The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has just reaped a record summer harvest over 1,300,000 hectares with a 15 percent increase in output over the same period last year. Water conservancy projects have been built in the region this year to serve an area of over 13,000 hectares while 600 wells have been sunk and irrigation improved or extended in area covering 130,000 hectares.

In Tibet, a fine strain of wheat adapted to high altitudes and cold weather has been popularized over a large acreage.

In the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region this summer's rice crop was greater than last year's, though one fifth of the rice acreage was switched over to industrial crops.

In animal husbandry areas, natural grazing grounds have been protected and fully utilized. Water conservancy projects have been built and grasslands marked out for grazing on a rotation system, with others set aside for hay making. Systematically and in an organized way, the mechanization of animal husbandry is being speeded up.

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In Sinkiang, one of China's biggest pasturelands, the survival rate of 7 million young animals born this year reached 93 percent, while the death rate of livestock in the last winter-spring period dropped to its lowest level in the past few years.

The state also pays close attention to the development of science and culture in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Over 170 delegates attending the National Science Conference held last March were scientific and technical personnel of 24 minority nationalities. More than 600 scientific research institutions have been set up in Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tibet, Ningsia and Kwangsi autonomous regions.

Last month an eight-year plan for the development of animal husbandry was mapped out by a meeting of livestock breeding research personnel from ten provinces in Huhehot, capital of Inner Mongolia. A national society for the promotion of scientific livestock breeding has been set up. In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region 75,000 peasants and herdsmen already form a network of mass scientific experimental centres.

This year, nine institutes for the training of cadres of minority nationalities, including colleges in the northwest, southwest and Yunnan Province, started refunctioning. In the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Kirin Province, middle school education is already compulsory with 98 percent of school age children in school. The prefecture has a medical college and an agricultural college besides Yenpien University. The university has trained over 500 teachers of Korean nationality.

The minority peoples are encouraged to use their own languages. Publications and textbooks are put out in the Mongolian, Korean and Tibetan languages. The circulation of newspapers in Thai, Chingpo and Lisu languages in Yunnan Province is already three times that of 1965. The Yunnan People's Radio Station broadcasts programmes in two Thai dialects, and in the Chingpo, Lisu and Lahu languages.

HONG KONG SOURCES SAY CHIANG CHING STILL LIVING

OW221050Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 22 Sep (AFP)--Chiang Ching, chairman Mao Tsetung's widow who was disgraced in 1976 is still alive, informed sources said in Hong Kong today. The death of Chiang Ching, who would now be aged 64, was reported at the beginning of this week by a daily in the colony.

According to the sources Chiang Ching is still "under the protection" of the authorities as she has been since her disgrace along with three other top leaders, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan. Recent reports from Peking have said that Chiang Ching and her "accomplices" were under house arrest and transferred in turn to different places.

The wife of former State President Liu Shao-chi, Wang Kuang-mei who was disgraced at the same time as her husband during the Cultural Revolution is also still alive, the Hong Kong sources said. She is believed to have made a new self-criticism some months ago and her future rehabilitation is not discounted.

It is not known if Liu Shao-chi is still alive.

CHIANG WEI-CHING ATTENDS OPENING OF KIANGSI SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK210956Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kiangsi Provincial Science Conference sponsored by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees ceremoniously opened in Nanchang this morning. This conference is an unprecedented and the most distinguished gathering on this province's science and technology front since the founding of the PRC." "The guiding thought and the major tasks of this conference are to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, conscientiously implement the line of the 11th party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their Kiangsi followers in frenziedly disrupting the cause of science and the ranks of scientists and technicians, study the measures for further implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference, formulate plans for developing science and technology in this province from 1978-85, sum up and exchange experiences, publicly commend advanced collectives and individuals on this province's science and technology front, reward distinguished achievements in science and technology, further mobilize the masses of scientific and technical workers, cadres and people to aim high, have lofty ambitions and march toward the modernization of science and technology under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and score a number of outstanding achievements in science and technology as quickly as possible to greet the 30th anniversary of the great socialist motherland.

"The opening ceremony of the conference was held in the Kiangsi movie theater. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered the opening speech. Comrade Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a report at the opening ceremony."

A total of 4,000 representatives from various areas and fronts in the province attended the opening ceremony. There were 478 representatives of advanced units and 466 advanced individuals who have made distinguished contributions to promoting this province's science and technology. "Attending the opening ceremony were Yang Shang-kuei, Ti Sheng, Hsin Chun-chieh, (Cheng Kuo), Li I-chang, Chao Chih-chien, Li Tsu-ken, Wan Li-lang, Chang Shu-hsiang, (Lin Nai-ching), (Lu Ming-ching), Chen I, (Wang Ming-te), (Tung Chao), Lo Meng-wen, Hu Te-lan, Chung Ping, Pan Shih-yen, Ho Shih-kun, Lu Hsiao-peng and Shen Han-ching, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and the provincial CPPCC committee." Also attending were responsible comrades of departments, committees, offices, bureaus, the Trade Union Federation, the CYL committee and the Women's Federation at provincial level; responsible comrades of various universities and colleges; members of the leadership group of the conference; leaders of various delegations; and noted personages of this province's science and technology circles.

Comrade Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, said in his opening speech: The revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has always predominated on this province's science and technology front. The masses of scientists and technicians have made valuable contributions to developing the cause of science and technology in this province. I respectfully salute and heartily thank the masses of scientists and technicians, the masses of cadres on the science and technology front and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers on behalf of the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Party committees at all levels have attached unprecedented importance to scientific and technological work.

We have now revived or set up a number of administrative organs for science and technology as well as science and research units. This province has whipped up a fervent upsurge in marching toward the modernization of science and technology.

Comrade Pai Tung-tsai added: [Begin recording] "We must continue to deeply integrate exposure and criticism of the gang of four with exposure and criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and eradicate their pernicious influence." "We must persistently implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, achieve unity in thinking, strengthen unity, eradicate the interference of bourgeois factionalism, firmly grasp the final part of investigation work, resolutely do well in fighting the third campaign, deeply launch the two blows movement, eradicate hidden danger and pernicious influence, turn chaos into order, effect a radical reform and use the achievements scored in the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four to promote the vigorous development of science and technology." [end recording]

Comrade Pai Tung-tsai said: We have scored great achievements in developing the cause of science and technology in this province. However, science and technology in this province lag behind as compared with the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and with advanced fraternal provinces and municipalities. This situation does not meet the needs of developing the national economy in this province. We must liberate thinking, rise with greater vigor and change this situation as quickly as possible. I wish this conference success.

Amid warm applause, Comrade Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a report on behalf of the provincial CCP committee entitled "Further Implement the Spirit of the National Science Conference, Quicken the Pace of Developing Science and Technology in This Province and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period." In his report, Comrade Huang Chih-chen put special stress on three issues: [Begin recording] "I, fully understand the excellent situation on this province's science and technology front, carry forward our achievements, overcome shortcomings and continue to forge ahead." During the National Science Conference, 233 distinguished scientific and technical achievements of advanced national level made by this province were commended. "However, the industrial technology of the province lags very far behind. The level of mechanization and automation is low. Research in the basic sciences and technical sciences has not been successfully conducted. The reasons for this are that the ranks of scientists and technicians are too small and that the cadres and people's level of science, culture and technology is low." "The gang of four, who injured the country and brought calamity to the people, disrupted the growth of the younger generation. The universal feeling on various fronts is that the number of newly trained scientists and technicians is insufficient and that there are not enough qualified successors. This situation is far from commensurate with our great historical task. During this provincial science conference, we must further conscientiously study the series of instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, penetratingly understand the spirit of the National Science Conference and review its implementation, further mobilize the masses throughout the province to liberate thinking and to go all out, quicken the pace of making great strides and win still greater victories.

"II. Conscientiously formulate plans, adhere to major targets and rapidly develop the socialist cause of science and technology in this province." After repeated discussion and revisions, this province has formulated a draft plan for developing science and technology from 1978-85. This provincial science conference will consider this draft. Formulating a provincial plan for developing science and technology is a major task of this conference.

The guiding thoughts in formulating this draft of the plan for developing science and technology in Kiangsi Province are:

"A. Formulate a plan for rapidly developing science and technology with fulfilling the general task for the new period as the objective." "We must continue to study advanced experiences in China and strive to study advanced foreign science and technology. In accordance with the unified arrangements of the state plan and this province's concrete conditions, we must use necessary advanced foreign technology.

"B. Make over-all arrangements and give prominence to key points. The focus of our plan must be on the goal of struggle put forward by the fifth provincial people's congress." [end recording] The goal of struggle is to build Kiangsi into a commodity grain, edible oil and animal husbandry base which has a stable and high output and to build Kiangsi into a nonferrous metal base before 1985.

[Begin recording] "C. Our plan must put special stress on research in applied science and must also properly arrange for conducting research in the basic and technical sciences.

"D. Our plan must aim at changing the current situation of failing to quickly popularize and apply quite a few scientific and technological achievements." [end recording]

The draft plan proposed a goal of struggle to be achieved in 8 years. The goal of struggle consists of the following:

[Begin recording] "1. We must quickly develop science and technology. We must strive to score initial success by 1980 in changing the provincial situation in which science and technology lag behind. We must catch up with the advanced national level by 1985."

"2. We must build a great force of working class scientists and technicians who are both Red and expert. The more than 4,500 full-time scientific researchers must be developed into 10,000 scientific researchers by 1980 and into 20,000 by 1985.

"3. We must master advanced methods of scientific experimentation." [end recording]

We must build a scientific and cultural center in this province on the outskirts of Nanchang.

[Begin recording] "In arranging various scientific research tasks in this province, the draft plan put forward 89 major tasks and 6 'joint battles to overcome difficulties.' Technical forces will put special stress on agriculture, energy sources, materials, [words indistinct] science, medicine, public health and environmental hygiene in the next 8 years." [end recording]

After giving a detailed account of the draft of the plan, Comrade Huang Chih-chen talked about the third issue:

[Begin recording] "III. Further strengthen party leadership over scientific and technical work, realize the four modernizations, quickly train capable people and score more achievements. The key to rapidly developing the cause of science and technology in this province and to realizing our goal of struggle as quickly as possible lies in strengthening party leadership. We must truly attach importance to scientific and technical work and energetically grasp the work." [end recording]

Comrade Huang Chih-chen said: After this conference, party organizations at all levels in this province must tangibly implement the spirit of the conference and do well in grasping the following work:

[Begin recording] "A. We must further do well in studying the documents of the National Science Conference and greatly improve our understanding of scientific and technical work."

"B. We must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. We must readicate the gang's pernicious influence in a big way. Our primary task at present and for some time to come is still to expose and criticize the gang of four." Only by deepening the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four can we make great strides and quickly promote our work. We must continue to do well in the third campaign and deepen and integrate exposure and criticism of the gang of four with exposure and criticism of Lin Biao in close connection with the actual situation of the scientific and technical front. "In accordance with the series of instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must further do investigative work well and completely smash the bourgeois factional network of the gang and their close followers. We must further strengthen leadership, bravely mobilize the masses, deepen the two blows movement and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. In waging the struggle, we must hit hard at the sabotage activities of class enemies, check the interference of bourgeois factionalism, conscientiously implement the party's policies, strictly differentiate between and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions, unite with all who can be united with and isolate and hit hard at the gang and their handful of sworn followers to the utmost of our power.

"C. We must continue to do well in firmly rectifying and building administrative organs for science and professional scientific and research institutions at all levels." After this conference, we must set up and perfect science committees at all levels in this province as quickly as possible. The provincial CCP committee has decided to set up the Jiangxi provincial academy of sciences, the center for (?the knowledge of) physics and chemistry and the institutes of mathematics, biology, automation and plants. They should be quickly set up. According to the merits of each case, all universities and colleges and major factories and mines must set up necessary scientific and research institutions.

"D. We must conscientiously implement the party's policies and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people on this province's science and technology front." We must continue to dwell in firmly and tangibly implementing the party's policy on intellectuals.

"E. We must launch a new and long-lasting study movement in this province, energetically encourage the practice of studying science and energetically wipe out illiteracy in regard to science." We must actively respond to Chairman Hua's call, deeply launch a long-lasting study movement in this province, energetically study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, study science and technology and study advanced foreign experiences. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the study movement and quickly formulate practical 3 and 8-year plans for raising the level of science and technology.

"F. We must closely integrate the study movement with propaganda." We must regard the popularization and adoption of new technology as a component of the national economic plan.

"G. To meet the needs of the new situation and the new task we must greatly change our work style."

"We must respond to Chairman Hua's call to study again and again and unite again and again. Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th party congress, resolutely implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC and the spirit of the National Science Conference, energetically study, unite to fight, strive to promote scientific and technological work in this province as quickly as possible and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period." [end recording]

I. 22 Sep 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

KWANGTUNG MILITIA CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 19 SEPTEMBER

HK210852Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangtung Provincial Militia Work Conference concluded on 19 September. Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and second political commissar of the Canton PLA units, attended and spoke at the closing session. Also present were Hsiang Chung-hua, Chiao Lin-i, Wu Nan-sheng, Teng I-fan, Meng Hsien-te, Liang Hsiang, Yen Te-ming, Yang Kang-hua, Liang Wei-lin, Chen Ching-shan, Hsiung Fei and Su Ko-chih, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Canton PLA units and the Kwangtung Military District.

After hailing the success of the conference, Hsi Chung-hsun pointed out in his speech: "Hard work, great improvement and stability and unity -- this is our national situation on a nutshell. Speaking of the situation, there is also another very important point: we must also speak of war and be prepared for war. We are carrying out socialist revolution and construction amid an international situation which is very far from tranquil. The enemy is not reconciled to allowing us to carry out the four modernizations. Tigers and wolves lie ahead and heavy tasks have been placed on our shoulders. We must maintain clear heads. We must have both a powerful regular army and extensive militia contingents and make everyone a soldier so as to be able to defend the smooth progress of the new Long March of our people. This is a major issue affecting the fate of the nation and people."

Hsi Chung-hsun continued: "The militia in the province is now being continuously expanded and its arms and equipment are being continuously improved. This is a very great force. We must make a complete success of militia work. Lin Biao and the gang of four very seriously interfered with and sabotaged militia work, primarily in two respects: by negating party leadership over militia work and attempting in vain to usurp party leadership over militia work and by wanting to change the nature and tasks of the militia, vainly attempting to make the militia their tool of fascist dictatorship. The gang of four and their factional network also very seriously interfered with militia work in Kwangtung. They dished up the so-called 'experiences of Shanghai in militia work' which was also troublesome.

"Under the new historical conditions, we must implement Chairman Mao's thought on people's war and raise militia building to a strategic position. The more modern the war, the more we must stress the integral strength of the three-in-one armed forces and the more we must stress the role of the militia. To fight a people's war under the new historical conditions it is also necessary to equip the militia with modern weapons. With improved equipment, we will have greater strength to wage a people's war: it does not mean that we do not want people's war. Today, to fulfill the general task for the new period we must adhere in a still better way to the principle of combining labor and arms and handle well the relationship between grasping production and organizing the militia. The militia is young and strong and should become the backbone force in production. In the future, the activities of creating progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects must be combined with the movements to learn from Tachai and Taching. It is essential to maintain the concept of production when carrying out militia work. However, it is also essential to insure sufficient time for militia training."

Hsi Chung-hsun emphasized: "Militia work is a part of the work of the party. Strengthening militia building is the common task of the whole party and army. Under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee and central military commission, we must implement the system of dual leadership over the militia by the local party committees and by the military. The party committees at all levels must attach importance to militia work, put it in an important place on their agendas and strengthen leadership over it."

Teng I-fan, deputy political commissar of the Canton PLA units, also spoke at the meeting. Su Ko-chin, political commissar of the Kwangtung Military District, gave a summation report. Hsiung Fei, political commissar of the military district, delivered the closing speech.

KWANGTUNG INTELLECTUALS CRITICIZE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

HK210905Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] During summer vacation, the United Front Work Department of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee held a series of forums of old intellectuals to listen to their views and suggestions on the implementation of the party's policies on intellectuals and on various aspects of work. The forums were presided over by (Ta. Kuei-ming) and (Li Ching-yang), deputy directors of the department.

The participants praised the work done by the party committees to implement the policy on intellectuals since the smashing of the gang of four and also pointed out: "The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four is still being felt in certain respects. To fully implement the party's policy on intellectuals it is essential to continue to eliminate this influence in close connection with reality."

"At present, there is still resistance to implementing the policy on intellectuals in certain units and progress in these places is slow. For instance, slanders, smears and slanderous materials can still be found in the results of the political screening of certain comrades and also in their dossiers. These things also affect the employment, schooling and entry into the CCP or CYL of their dependents, sons and daughters. Some units do not favor the implementation of the policy. Some lack the attitude of seeking truth from facts and delay the work of reexamining cases. On the question of reviving and evaluating technical titles, some units avoid the issue or else revive the titles in name only and insure that those who hold them have no power. Some comrades have also pointed out certain pending problems which have not yet been solved, such as compensation for materials taken, payment of back wages, occupation of their houses by others and problems of relationships."

The participants held: "Due to the existence of these problems, many people still have lingering fear and cannot be ideologically emancipated. This does not help to mobilize their activism and bring their role into play." They expressed the hope that the party committees at all levels would get a good grasp of implementing the policy on intellectuals and the various other policies and eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Well-known people who attended the forums included Pu Che-lung, (Jung Cheng), (Wang Chi), (Shih Hsien-kung), (Cheng Tseng-kung), (Kao Chao-lan), (Pi Tsui-ying), Tseng Chao-ko, (Yeh Pei-hua), Lo Yuan-kai, Chang O, (Pai Shih-en), (Tang Tse-kuang), (Mei Hua), Lo Hsiung-tsai and Feng Ping-chuan.

BRIEFS

HUPEH MEMORIAL FOR PHARMACOLOGIST--Wuhan, 18 Sep--A memorial hall to Li Shih-chen is being built in Chichun County, Hupeh Province, where the great Ming Dynasty pharmacologist was born. A Li Shih-chen school of Chinese traditional medicine is to be built there, as well, and a statue erected. Li Shih-chen is well known for his "Compendium of Materia Medica," and encyclopedia of China's pharmacological knowledge in his time. The work is still widely used at home and abroad and the valuable Chinese herbal medicines he discovered are also still used. Li Shih-chen's grave was repaired by the people's government in 1955. Late President Kuo Mo-jo of the academy of sciences wrote an inscription for a memorial tablet which stands by the grave, surrounded by greenery.

[Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0809 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]

LIU TZU-HOU ADDRESSES HOPEI FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

OW211154Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts of Liu Tzu-hou's 10 September speech at the Hopei Provincial Farmland Capital Construction Conference: "Deepen the Exposure and Criticism of Lin Piao and the Gang of Four, Earnestly Strengthen the Building of the Party Ideologically and in Work Style"-- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades: During this conference we have conveyed and implemented the guidelines of the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction; we have studied the three important documents approved and circulated by the party Central Committee on reducing burdens on the peasants, improving cadre work style and strengthening financial and economic discipline; and we have also relayed and implemented the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference and the National Militia Work Conference. This conference has gone well. Before its conclusion, I would like to present some views on the following questions:

1. Deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and grasp the key link to advance everything else. There will be a great deal of work for us to do in the coming winter and next spring. While doing such work, we must always grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the main theme and use it to advance all other work. This is vital to us. One most important thing to do in further deepening the struggle against the gang of four is to effectively solve the existing problems according to actual conditions.

Eliminating chaos and restoring order is a question now involving all fronts and fields of work. For instance, some comrades are afraid to make a correct assessment of the situation in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution lest they be branded as attempting to reverse verdicts or stage a comeback. They fear to persist in what was right in the past or to restore the healthy practices of the past. Influenced by the trend of ultra-leftist thought, some people always think that it is better to be a leftist than a rightist. They lack the courage to boldly implement the policies on cadres and intellectuals and on economic policy.

While carrying out our work on various fronts, we must penetratingly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four in connection with the existing problems. We must criticize their reactionary ideological system and counter-revolutionary tactics which were fake-leftist but really rightist. We must eliminate their pernicious influence. Only thus can we push all our work forward and carry it out better.

2. Strengthen the party's leadership and the party concept. As Lin Piao and the gang of four ran wild, struggles by force took place everywhere and factionalism was rampant. As a result, the nation and the people could not enjoy tranquility for a single day and the national economy was on the brink of collapse. Party organizations were paralyzed in many localities where there was no party leadership over any field of work. It should be said that most problems in this regard have been solved through the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four over the past 2 years.

However, many cadres, including some leading comrades, still have to continue to strengthen their party spirit and party concept. Existing in some parts of our province in varying degrees are problems involving cadre work style and violation of financial and economic discipline like those occurring in Hsuni, Shensi, and Chumaiien, Honan. Comrades should think it over: Why have such problems occurred? I think one important reason is that some comrades have been so deeply influenced by Lin Piao and the gang of four that they forget the principles and discipline of the party.

Ignoring party discipline and state law, some people have substituted some local regulations and policies for the party's policies. Others think that party discipline and state law apply only to the rank and file party members and ordinary people, but not to leading cadres. This is why they knowingly break the law. In so doing, they have indeed turned their power of leadership into a means to suppress the masses and to seek personal gain. This is a most harmful feudalist concept of special privilege.

If we should fail to solve this problem ideologically and in practical work, it would be impossible to implement the central authorities' instructions and to strengthen the party's leadership.

Another problem which must be pointed out is that responsible cadres in some individual localities and units who recognize only their factions but not the party continue to form small groups. They comply with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in public but oppose them in private. They turn a deaf ear to the opinions of the masses. They continue to take advantage of factionalism to cover up problems and to suppress the masses.

Through repeated persuasion and education, some of those comrades have shown some sincerity to correct their mistakes. However, this is regarded by others as a rebellion against the rules of their factions and as a betrayal of their small sectarian groups. In such localities and units where the cadre policy is not implemented and the enthusiasm of the masses is dampened, it is impossible to develop agriculture or industry on a large scale. Therefore, in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, we must discredit factionalism and do away with it. We must reaffirm the principles of "three dos and three don'ts," the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention. We must reiterate that no factional activities are allowed within the party.

3. Seek truth from facts and uphold the unity of theory and practice. We have undertaken the socialist revolution and construction for nearly 30 years. During these years, we have made many plans, conducted many experiments and won great victories. However, we have also run into snags and have borne hardships on many occasions. We should sum up our experiences in order to understand what is correct and what is incorrect. Thus, we will be able to carry forward our achievements, to correct our mistakes, if any, and to continue our advance. In summing up our experiences in the revolution and construction, we must have an objective criterion, which can be nothing else but social practice. Only what is proved correct through practice is truth, which we must uphold. What is proved through practice to be incorrect is not truth, which we must correct.

In seeking truth from facts and upholding the unity of theory and practice, we should encourage people to proceed from reality and to make investigations and study. We should lay down principles guiding our work according to actual conditions. We must be honest persons, honest in word and honest in deed. We must do our work well in a down-to-earth manner.

4. The mass line and democratic centralism. The instructions recently issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua have laid stress on implementation of policies, on the need to reduce excessive burdens on peasants, and on the need to solve problems existing among a small number of cadres such as practicing bureaucratism, giving arbitrary orders and violating law and discipline. These instructions have fully reflected the party's concern for the masses and its trust in them, thus giving clear expression to the mass line.

Cadres at all levels in our country exercise certain rights. Take cadres at the county level, for instance. They administer political, economic and cultural affairs and education, manage production and look after the well-being of hundreds of thousands of people. Cadres at commune level also administer the affairs of workers, peasants, businessmen, students, intellectuals and soldiers, manage production and look after the well-being of tens of thousands of people. However, cadres must not abuse their rights to pursue selfish interests or suppress the people. They must be merciless toward the enemy and kind toward the people and use the dictatorial method to solve contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and the democratic method to solve contradictions among the people. This consistent idea of Chairman Mao is our fundamental principle for correctly handling the two types of contradictions of different nature.

Guaranteeing the masses inside and outside the party their democratic rights--giving full expression to democracy--is a requirement of the party's mass line, as well as an important manifestation of the party's principle of democratic centralism.

In his Speech at an Enlarged Work Conference of the Party Central Committee, which was published on 1 July this year, Chairman Mao summed up the positive and negative experiences of our party and the international communist movement and, integrating theory with practice, succinctly explained a series of major questions in socialist revolution and construction, in particular the question on democratic centralism which is a fundamental problem within the party and the people's lives. Restudying Chairman Mao's speech, we realize this brilliant article is completely in line with the urgent needs of the party and people in the struggle to achieve the general task for the new period and is our powerful ideological weapon for achieving the general task. It is hoped that party committees at all levels set an example in studying this article and implementing democratic centralism.

5. Study and unity. At the National Science Conference Chairman Hua made the great appeal for "study, study and once again study; unite, unite and once again unite." He reiterated and stressed this appeal again at the All-Army Political Work Conference. The questions on study and unity are of great significance for achieving the general task for the new period. Study brings about improvement and progress; unity means strength and victory. To raise political and ideological levels and improve professional skills, leading cadres at all levels must concentrate efforts on studying two subjects well: one is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the other is science and technology and production and management.

We must study the good experiences of not only other localities and provinces, but also of foreign countries. In our future evaluation of cadres and the extent of their revolutionization in thinking, we will consider their professional proficiency in addition to their thinking, work style, understanding of policy and mass concept. The historical experience of our party tells us a new situation of unity will emerge in the whole party after each major struggle between two lines--after the current line prevails over the erroneous line. Through the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in the past 2 years, unity within the party and between the party and people in all localities has been greatly strengthened. An excellent situation characterized by stability and unity has emerged. However, we must also realize that factors detrimental to unity still exist in some localities and units. We must solve such problems by penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four so that stability and unity can be consolidated on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the line of the 11th national party congress.

In conclusion, Comrade Liu Tzu-hou said: Comrades, now the tasks, principles and policies have been clarified and we have begun to implement them. The important thing is to implement them effectively.

I. 22 Sep 78

K 4

PRC
NORTH REGION

We hope that, after returning to your posts, by conveying and implementing the guidelines of this conference and by taking exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link, you will advance farmland capital construction in a down-to-the-earth manner and do a good job in agricultural production and strive for a bigger bumper harvest next year, and that, making steadfast strides in our new Long March led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, you will go all out to achieve great success in grasping the key link and running the country well in 3 years and to accelerate realization of the four modernizations.

WANG TO REPORTS ON EDUCATION IN INNER MONGOLIA

SK211152Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 78 SK

["Excerpts" of report by Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, at regional education work conference--date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang To elaborated on six issues in his report:

1. Carry the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four through to the end.

Deepening exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four is still the key link of all present work. In the past year or so, vast numbers of teachers and students on the education front of Inner Mongolia region, under the unified leadership of party committees at various levels, have sincerely studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the directives of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, penetratingly exposed and relentlessly criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four in light of reality, criticized the two assessments, basically investigated people and deeds implicated in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities, clarified important rights and wrongs regarding certain lines, and are implementing the party's policies on cadres, intellectuals and nationalities. Thus they are creating a new situation wherein the entire education front makes vigorous development.

However, the poisonous influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four is far from being wiped out, and the bad influence they caused on the education front has not yet been eradicated. Some units have not yet investigated people and deeds connected with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four, and some other units are still covering up their problems, affecting the rapid development of our region's education undertakings.

In the past several years, the regional party committee has carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the education front. The achievements were mainly that the party committee resisted and struggled against Lin Piao and the gang of four concerning some questions. But in the sharp and complex struggle between the two lines, the party committee failed to penetrate in good time into their plots with regard to some issues such as the Wang Ya-cho incident and the (Yungcheng) primary school incident, which were concocted by the gang of four itself. The party committee did not resist the incidents, and erroneously dealt with some comrades.

As for the two assessments, the "experience of Chaomung Agricultural College" concocted by the "gang of four" and the "need to act against the achievements of 17 years" concocted by them, we have also convened meetings and [words indistinct]. All of these brought serious influence and damage to the educational undertakings of the autonomous region. We should sincerely sum up experiences and lessons. At the same time, we should also look forward to criticism and assistance from all of you.

2. It is necessary to formulate a plan for developing educational undertakings at high speed. Interfered with and sabotaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four, some institutions of higher education in our region were (?closed) or disbanded and a number of secondary vocational schools stopped operating. Thus the scale of educational undertakings was greatly reduced. At present, the number of students in institutions of higher learning and secondary vocational schools and the number of annual graduates are far from the number in 1965. All the fronts feel the lack of talented people and have difficulty replacing old personnel with young ones.

In order to make education serve proletarian politics in a better way and serve the new upsurge in economic construction being whipped up now, the Education Bureau of the autonomous region has initially discussed and agreed upon a draft plan for developing the educational undertakings of the region from 1978 to 1985. The general thrust of this draft is to bring about great order within 3 years, improve educational undertakings, run key schools well, tap potential and achieve harmonious development in order to reach or surpass the highest level in history and lay a sound foundation for bringing about great and quick development.

Great development in the next 8 years will basically change the situation where in education does not adapt itself to socialist construction. We foresee that by 1985 the rural and pastoral areas in our region will basically popularize 8-year education; cities and towns will popularize 10-year education; secondary vocational schools and technical schools will be fairly well developed; and an education system will be initially formed which is harmonious with the development of the national economy in the autonomous region.

There will be new growth and improvement in the quality and quantity of institutions of higher learning. The talented people who are needed in various fields of the whole region will be basically brought up in our region, and we will meet our needs.

Education of nationalities will be developed to a new level. Modern teaching methods will be universally popularized. The professional skills of 80 percent of our teachers will reach the prescribed standards. The results of scientific research in some subjects will reach or exceed the advanced domestic and foreign levels. The standard of the Communist Labor College, 21 July University and 7 May University will be remarkably improved. A spare-time education network will be formed for staff members and workers consisting of radio broadcasts, correspondence courses, television, colleges and schools, so that a large number of workers, peasants, people and cadres are able to reach the level of graduates of institutions of higher learning through spare-time study.

Education for children will achieve considerable growth, and the task of eliminating illiteracy will be completely fulfilled. The scientific and cultural level of people of various nationalities will be greatly improved, making the educational undertakings of our region stride into the advanced domestic ranks.

3. Raise the quality of education by all means.

Energetically raising the quality of education and improving the level of education in science and culture are the central link of present education work and a very urgent, major task. In order to improve the quality of education, it is necessary to do a lot of work. One of the important tasks is to run key schools of various levels well.

After study by the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee, 150 middle and primary schools throughout the region have been initially designated as the first group of key schools which should be run well. We should make up our minds to give priority to equipping these schools with a leading force, a level of teachers, a quality of students and condition of facilities which will enable these schools to become a real backbone force of the new education system. Those schools not included in these key schools should struggle hard to catch up with and surpass the key schools by running key classes well and accumulating experiences.

4. Step up the pace of development of education for national minorities.

The education of national minorities is an important component part of education in Inner Mongolia and a major item of work for national minorities. We must accelerate the development of education for national minorities and strive to basically popularize 5-year primary school education while emphasizing the strengthening and development of secondary education.

It is necessary to effectively run the special courses in the Mongolian language at institutions of higher learning and secondary vocational schools, so as to lay a foundation for great development of education for national minorities.

Efforts should be made to achieve balanced development within 8 years in Inner Mongolia in the fields of popularization of education, improvement of education quality and cultivation of talented people. Within 23 years, it is imperative to bring up a number of specialists of Mongolian and other minority nationalities and who reach the national level in all fields.

5. Firmly grasp the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals and do a good job in cultivation and enhancement of the contingent of teachers.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua attaches great importance to the work of carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals. This is an important measure for accomplishing the general task for the new period and an essential arrangement for continuing the new Long March. We should elevate our understanding of this work and firmly, meticulously and effectively grasp the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals without losing any opportunity.

Education departments of the various leagues, cities, banners and counties and schools at various levels should work out plans for cultivating and enhancing the teaching staff and rapidly establish and improve the teaching staff training network at the four levels--autonomous region, league and city, banner and county, and commune. It is necessary to raise the quality of teachers of the key middle and primary schools throughout the region to a qualified level in various academic fields by using radio broadcasts, correspondence courses, rotational training, study classes and various other forms, within the next 3 years. The quality of teachers of middle and primary schools at prefectural level and at or above banner, county and town levels should reach the qualified standard within 5 years.

The professional level of teachers of institutions of higher learning and vocational schools and of middle and primary schools should basically reach the standard set forth at the National Education Conference within 8 years.

6. Effectively strengthen the party's leadership over education.

Chairman Hua pointed out in his report to the Fifth National People's Congress that all walks of life should attach great importance to and vigorously support education. Without active coordination and support from various departments and fields, relying solely upon education departments and schools, it is difficult to complete a large amount of work.

Party committees at the various levels should effectively place education on their agenda, regularly and specifically discuss education affairs, investigate how general and specific policies are implemented and conscientiously solve actual problems in education.

At present, efforts should be made to successfully grasp the consolidation of leading bodies of education departments at the various levels and the consolidation of schools. In consolidating leading bodies, it is mainly necessary to solve problems of impurities in organization, ideology and work style, with emphasis on the consolidation of ideology.

The education situation is very good now. But we face very heavy tasks. Party committees at the various levels and departments concerned should positively lead and help education departments with their work. In connection with conveying and implementing the spirit of the national education conference, leaders of educational circles at various levels should move to restudy the party's principles on education, study educational theory, learn about good foreign experiences in managing education and gain knowledge of teaching skills, launching a persistent study campaign. Efforts should be made to energetically consolidate the academic atmosphere based on the principle that practice is the unique criterion for verifying truth. We should sum up positive and negative experiences by seeking truth from facts, restore all good experiences and methods which were gained in the past under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and intensively develop and boost them under the new historical conditions.

Comrade Wang To's report pointed out in conclusion: We are now in a new historic period. The party calls on us to do a good job in developing education. Our tasks are important and glorious. Let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, mobilize the whole party to go all out to develop education, work industriously, aim high, comprehensively and accurately carry out the party's principles on education and strive to develop the excellent situation in the education revolution so as to greet the convocation of the national education conference with more outstanding achievements.

FORMER PEKING MAYOR PENG CHEN MAY BE REHABILITATED

OW211225Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Sep (KYODO)--Observers here, quoting a Chinese source, said Thursday that former Peking Mayor Peng Chen, who was purged in the Cultural Revolution, might be rehabilitated around national day on October 1 at the earliest.

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The observers cited the possibility that Peng might appear among the leaders who would attend various celebration events on national day. But they made no predictions on what his new post would be.

In Peking, there have been growing rumors about his imminent rehabilitation weeks.

PEKING CITY HOLDS BROADCAST RALLY ON QUALITY MONTH

SK211346Y [Editorial Report SK] Peking City Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 21 September 1978 begins carrying a "radio and television rally on Quality Month activities of the Peking municipal industry and communications front," sponsored by the Peking Municipal Economic Committee on 20 September.

The announcer says: "Attending the rally were: Ma I, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; (Chia Ting-san), third secretary of the Peking municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and Yeh Lin, secretary of the Peking municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee." The announcer says that (Chia Ting-san) presided over the rally, and Yeh Lin delivered a speech.

The radio then carries the recorded speech by Yen Lin.

OFFICIALS TO COUNTER RISING FOOD PRICES, SHORTAGES IN PEKING

OW220732Y Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 22 Sep (AFP)--Chinese authorities have taken steps to counter soaring prices and shortages of some foodstuffs in Peking following public protest, a Chinese source said today.

To solve problems of supplying the capital, notably in fresh vegetables, authorities have decided to bring in vegetables from the provinces. Quoting a government official, the same source said this would not put prices up as freight charges would be paid by the government.

Meanwhile vegetable prices fell noticeably in Peking markets. A pound of green beans that sold for 1.7 yuan (just under one U.S. dollar) a week ago now goes for 1.20 yuan.

The new steps and the drop in prices came after a letter to the editor in Saturday's PEOPLE'S DAILY reporting a "disturbing," up to 100 percent, rise in non-rationed food prices, especially fruit and vegetables.

SINKIANG'S WANG FENG OVERSEES CASE VIOLATING LAW, DISCIPLINE

OW220108Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpt.] Urunchi, 18 Sep.--In order to uphold the inviolability of the constitution and protect the basic rights of citizens, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee not long ago sternly handled the case involving Jen Peng-fei, party committee secretary and commander of the No 151 regimental farm in Shihhotzu Prefecture, and others who abused their duty and power, attacked and made false charges against the masses and shielded bad individuals, thus seriously violating law and discipline. The regional CCP committee decided to remove Jen Peng-fei from all posts both inside and outside the party and exonerated the innocent victims of his accusations.

On 24 January 1975, Chen Mou-chun, former secretary of the party branch of the 9th Company of the No 151 regimental farm in Shihhotzu Prefecture, resorted to the most dirty means and raped a woman teacher of the 9th Company's primary school. The teacher told her husband of the assault and battery. The couple repeatedly filed suit with the party committee of the regimental farm accusing Chen Mou-chun of committing the crime and demanding that the case be sternly handled.

Jen Peng-fei became party committee secretary and commander of the No 151 regimental farm in June of the same year. The victimized couple again filed suit with this new leader of the regimental farm, who subsequently paid little attention to the case.

Jen Peng-fei failed to conduct an in-depth investigation and study and half-heartedly listened to the victims about the case. Moreover, he gave validity to the criminal Chen Mou-chun's lie that "no such rape has taken place and I can use my party membership to guarantee that this is true." Believing in the criminal's false accusation against the victims, Jen Peng-fei had the audacity to announce at a mass meeting held by the 9th Company that the problem exposed by the victimized couple was "simply created out of thin air," "fabricated to unleash personal grudges" and "stirred up to frame a political cadre." He asked the members of the company to expose and criticize the victimized couple. Subsequently, Jen Peng-fei and the others resorted to despicable means and illegally interrogated the victimized couple in an effort to obtain confessions through coercion and force them to concede that their purpose was "to unleash personal grudges" and "to frame up cadres."

The autonomous regional CCP committee has attached great importance to the letters from the people and to their visits and, after being notified of the case involving Jen Peng-fei and the others regarding their violation of law and discipline, has issued specific directives to the Shihhotzu Prefectural CCP Committee. Cadres of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee's office that handles people's letters and visits have been sent to Shihhotzu Prefecture on many occasions to investigate the case in coordination with the prefectural CCP committee in an effort to seek the true story.

Wang Feng, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, personally listened to the investigation group's briefings, read the Shihhotzu Prefectural CCP Committee's report on the case regarding the attacks and false charges made against the masses by Jen Peng-fei and others of the party committee of the No 151 regimental farm, and gave instructions on the case's handling. As soon as the autonomous regional CCP committee's decision on strictly dealing with Jen Peng-fei and the others involved in the case was announced to the public, the cadres and the broad masses applauded their satisfaction.

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TSINGHAI'S TAN CHI-LUNG ATTENDS MEETING HONORING MARTYR

OW220226Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 143) GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tsinghai Provincial Military District on 18 September called a meeting at which the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial military district CCP committee posthumously conferred on Comrade (Liu Chi-fa) the title of honor "Lei Feng-type People's Armed Forces Cadre." The Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial military district CCP committee made the decision to confer the title of honor "Lei Feng-type People's Armed Forces Cadre" on Comrade (Liu Chi-fa), People's Armed Forces fighter of the Chengkuan commune in Huchu Tu Nationality Autonomous County. The provincial military district CCP committee also posthumously conferred on Comrade (Liu Chi-fa) the first-class merit citation.

The meeting was ceremoniously held in the auditorium of the provincial military district on the morning of 18 September. More than 1,000 people were present, including all comrades currently attending the provincial militia work conference, comrades of various departments of the provincial military district, commanders and fighters of the Sining Garrison District, Comrade (Liu Chi-fa's) family members and representatives of the Chengkuan commune (Ha-la-chi-tu) commune in the Huchu Tu Nationality Autonomous County who had worked with (Liu Chi-fa). Also present at the meeting were Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; (Liang Ku-ting), secretary of the provincial CCP committee; leading comrades of the provincial military district Wang Wen-ying, Chou Jung, (Liu Shih-chi), Tseng Cheng, (Hu Chan-shan), (Li Shih-hai), (Chu Ting-yun) and (Kang Ju-chung); and (Hsu Yu-kao), leading comrade of the PLA units stationed in Tsinghai, (Liang Ku-teng), secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, read the decision of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial military district CCP committee to confer the title "Lei Feng-type People's Armed Forces Cadre" on Comrade (Liu Chi-fa). Chou Jung, deputy commander of the provincial military district, read the decision of the provincial military district to confer the first-class merit citation on Comrade (Liu Chi-fa). (Tang Ying-chung), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, presided over the meeting.

(Chang Chi-hsin), political commissar of the People's Armed Forces Department of the Huchu Tu Nationality Autonomous County, described Comrade (Liu Chi-fa's) heroic deed at the meeting. Comrade (Liu Chi-fa) was born of a rich peasant family in the (Chiashan) brigade of (Taerh) commune, Huangchi County, Hupeh Province. He became commander of a militia squad at the age of 17 and participated in the vigorous three great revolutionary struggles. Comrade (Liu Chi-fa) was transferred to Huchu County in the spring of 1965. In the autumn of 1966, he became a People's Armed Forces cadre in (Ha-la-chi-tu) commune. On 19 June 1977, the Chengkuan commune of Huchu County organized militiamen for handgrenade practice and because he was overly tense, militiaman (Chou Sheng-kuei) dropped a live handgrenade after pulling the pin out about 50 centimeters in front of himself, thus endangering the safety of 10 other militiamen nearby. At that critical moment, Comrade (Liu Chi-fa) dashed forward to pick up the handgrenade and was about to throw it away when it exploded in his right hand. Comrade (Liu Chi-fa) died a heroic death to save the lives of 10 other class brothers.

Comrade Wang Wen-ying, political commissar of the Tsinghai Provincial Military District, spoke at the meeting. He said: Comrade (Liu Chi-fa) saved his comrades-in-arms by sacrificing his life. He was truly a proletarian fighter. His heroic deed is a manifestation of the fine traditions and work style of our party and our army as well as the noble quality of a proletarian revolutionary life. His life was a life of wholeheartedly serving the people. We must emulate Comrade (Liu Chi-fa's) dauntless revolutionary spirit.

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